

**JPRS 74895**

**10 January 1980**

# **West Europe Report**

**No. 1524**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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<b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74895	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle WEST EUROPE REPORT, No. 1524			5. Report Date 10 January 1980	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words.)  This serial report contains political/economic information on West European energy, finance and trade policy matters as well as developments and trends in the doctrine, programs and problems of the major communist parties, including their relations with communist parties outside the West European area. The report also contains information on Theater Nuclear Forces and elections to the European Parliament.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<u>X</u>	International Affairs		Iceland
Sociology	<u>X</u>	Austria		<u>X</u> Italy
Propaganda	<u>X</u>	Belgium		Luxembourg
Economics		Canada		<u>X</u> Netherlands
Energy	<u>X</u>	Cyprus		Norway
Industry		Denmark		<u>X</u> Portugal
Trade	<u>X</u>	Federal Republic of		<u>X</u> Spain
Finance		Germany		<u>X</u> Sweden
Theater Nuclear Forces		Finland		Switzerland
	<u>X</u>	France		<u>X</u> Turkey
	<u>X</u>	Greece		United Kingdom
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group	5C, 5D, 10			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 197
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price



10 January 1980

## WEST EUROPE REPORT

No. 1524

## CONTENTS

PAGE

## COUNTRY SECTION

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PCF Views Results of Portuguese National Election (L'HUMANITE, 4 Dec 79) .....	1
'Socialists Lay Rightist Foundation,' Editorial by Yves Moreau PCF Message to PCP, by Georges Marchais	
Lyssaridis Reveals 'Plot' Woven Around Cyprus (Vasos Lyssaridis, Takis Khatzidimitriou Interview; KYRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTYPIA, 23 Dec 79) .....	4
Air Safety Endangered by Lack of Equipment, Coordination (DER SPIEGEL, 10 Dec 79) .....	9

## AUSTRIA

Austrian Military Defense Scheme Discussed (rr; NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, 28 Nov 79) .....	13
--	----

## BELGIUM

Martens Discusses Domestic Political Problems (Wilfried Martens Interview; SPECIAL, 25 Oct 79) .....	16
Vanden Boeynants, Thys Discuss Brussels Status (POURQUOI PAS?, 15 Nov 79) .....	24
Single Community, by Jacques Schepmans Comments on Jean-Louis Thys	



# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Martou Discusses Possible Brussels, Walloon Association  
(Francois Martou Interview; POURQUOI PAS?, 25 Oct 79)... 28

Changes Within PVV Analyzed  
(Robert Gillet; SPECIAL, 8 Nov 79) ..... 33

## CYPRUS

Orhon Calls for Unity on Foreign Policy  
(HALKIN SESI, 25 Nov 79) ..... 37

New TFSC Party Issues Notice of Establishment  
(HALKIN SESI, 26 Nov 79) ..... 39

Editorial on TFSC's Dwindling Resources  
(Editorial, Dogan Kamer; OLAY, 19 Nov 79) ..... 42

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Economic Relations With Iran, Krupp Affair Discussed  
(DER SPIEGEL, 3 Dec 79) ..... 44

FDP Actions in North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Wuerttemberg  
Noted  
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 10 Dec 79) ..... 49

New Leaders in NRW, by "L.B."  
No Coalition With SPD

New Refinery Proposed To Meet Titanium Shortage  
(DER SPIEGEL, 3 Dec 79) ..... 51

Automatic, Secure Military Telecommunications System  
(Wolfram Maessing; SOLDAT UND TECHNIK, Nov 79) ..... 54

## FRANCE

Chirac Comments on Immigration Policy, Spanish EEC Entry  
(Jacques Chirac Interview; YA, 20 Nov 79) ..... 58

Review of 'Saone 79' Military Maneuvers  
(TERRE INFORMATION, Nov 79) ..... 62

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

114th Infantry Division Called Up (TERRE INFORMATION, Nov 79) .....	66
--	----

## Briefs

New 'FAMAS' Rifle	69
Younger SDECE Staff	69

## GREECE

Iranian Crisis Causes Dilemmas (EPIKAIRA, 29 Nov 79) .....	70
---	----

West Germany Understands the NATO Issue (V. Mathiopoulos; TO VIMA, 25 Nov 79) .....	76
--	----

Merchant Marine Matters Discussed With China (Nasos Georgalagos; I VRADYNI, 28 Nov 79) .....	79
---	----

Turks Abuse Greek Merchant Marine Officers (Georg. Komis; TA NEA, 27 Nov 79) .....	82
---	----

Status on Natural Gas Supp'y Reported (And. Zisimatos; ELEVETHEROTYPIA, 21 Nov 79) .....	84
---	----

Gendarmerie Privates' Pay Scale (TA NEA, 30 Nov 79) .....	86
--	----

Women Gendarmes Report on Their New Experiences (P. Makris; KYRIAKATIF ELEVETHEROTYPIA, 2 Dec 79) .....	88
--	----

Syros Faced With Water Shortage (N. Khasapopoulos; TO VIMA, 28 Nov 79) .....	93
---	----

Trolley Bus Lines Extended to Neon Faliron (TA NEA, 23 Nov 79) .....	96
---	----

## ITALY

PCI Draft Bill on Pension Reform Outlined (L'UNITA, 30 Nov 79) .....	97
---	----

## NETHERLANDS

Utrecht CPN Chairman Comments on Role of Party (Barend Schreuders; POLITIEK EN CULTUUR, No 9, Nov 79) .....	100
---	-----

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## PORTUGAL

- Sa Carneiro on Government Role, Stresses Moderation  
(POVO LIVRE, 12 Dec 79) ..... 104

## SPAIN

- PSOE Leadership Will Not Tolerate Dissidents Within Party  
(Joaquin Prieto; EL PAIS, 29 Nov 79) ..... 110
- PSUC Faces Internal Criticism on Labor Policy  
(LA VANGUARDIA, 21 Nov 79) ..... 112
- Garaicoechea on Elections for Basque Parliament  
(YA, 22 Nov 79) ..... 113
- Investment in Basque Region at Standstill  
(ABC, 9 Nov 79) ..... 115
- PNV Issues Communique on Post-Basque Statute Policy  
(EL CORREO ESPANOL-EL PUEBLO VASCO, 22 Nov 79) ..... 116
- PNV, PSE-PSOE at Odds Over Post-Autonomy Process  
(J.R. Muguerza; ABC, 23 Nov 79) ..... 122
- Commissioner of Energy Talks on Oil Supplies  
(Don Luis Magana Martinez Interview; LA VANGUARDIA,  
22 Nov 79) ..... 124
- Crude Oil Stocks Reported, Gasoline Usage Increases  
(ABC, 24 Nov 79) ..... 128
- Catalonian Socialists Facing Internal Divisions  
(Alfons Quintanilla; EL PAIS, 21 Nov 79) ..... 130
- Catalonian UGT Splits on Direction To Be Taken  
(EL PAIS, 17 Nov 79) ..... 133
- Catalonia's Role in Spanish Economy Examined  
(Jeronimo Martel; ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA, 24-30 Nov 79) ..... 134
- Briefs  
C-101 Airplanes for Air Force ..... 144

## SWEDEN

- Government Seeking Ways To Reduce Tax Burden  
(Lars Hellberg; AFTENPOSTEN, 21 Nov 79) ..... 145



# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Center Leaders Sharply Rebuke Molin for Recent Criticism (Claes-Goran Kjellander; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 15 Nov 79) .....	147
Security Police Arrest Poles on Suspicion of Espionage (DAGENS NYHETER, various dates) .....	149
Military Installations Being Mapped Four More Poles Arrested	
Visa-Free Sweden an Eldorado for Spies (AFTENPOSTEN, 12 Nov 79) .....	152
'Art Dealer' Spies Causing Problems for Swedes (Lars Hellberg; AFTENPOSTEN, 3 Dec 79) .....	154
Swedes Should Discuss Limits of Worthwhile Resistance in Wartime (Wilhelm Agrell; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 15 Nov 79) .....	156

## TURKEY

U.S. Told To Abandon Policy of Dividing Islamic Nations (MILLI GAZETE, 7 Dec 79) .....	160
Work Continues on 1980 Program (Emin Colasan; MILLIYET, 5 Dec 79) .....	161
Turkes Calls for Cooperation To Prevent Civil War (MILLIYET, 7 Dec 79) .....	163
NAP Organ Claims Nation Is On Brink of Civil War (Taha Akyol; HERGUN, 9 Dec 79) .....	165
'DUNYA' Claims Increased Oppression of Thrace Turks (DUNYA, 14 Dec 79) .....	167
'MILLIYET' Calls on RPP To Put Its Own House in Order (MILLIYET, 5 Dec 79) .....	168
Erbakan: Islamic Nations Must Rid Themselves of Foreign Influence (A. Dilipak; MILLI GAZETE, 28 Nov 79) .....	170

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Military Airls Complaints in Meeting With Demirel (HURRIYET, 6 Dec 79) .....	172
'YANKI' Supports Martial Law But Urges Caution (YANKI, 10-16 Dec 79) .....	175
New High-Level Ministerial Appointments Reported (HURRIYET, 6 Dec 79) .....	178
High-Level Appointments Made in Several Ministries (MILLIYET, 11 Dec 79) .....	180
More Flexibility Envisioned in Valuation of Lira (MILLIYET, 6 Dec 79) .....	182
Small Industries Complain About Power Cutoffs (AYDINLIK, 9 Dec 79) .....	183
Education Minister Reverses Coeducation Experiment (CUMHURIYET, 30 Nov 79) .....	185
Columnist Scores Closure of English High Schools (Burhan Felek; MILLIYET, 23 Nov 79) .....	187
NSP Deputy Defends Students' Use of Scarves (MILLI GAZETE, 29 Nov 79) .....	189
Minister States Second Bosphorus Bridge Will Be Built (MILLIYET, 11 Dec 79) .....	191

PCF VIEWS RESULTS OF PORTUGUESE NATIONAL ELECTIONS

'Socialists Lay Rightist Foundation'

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial by Yves Moreau: "The Bed of the Right"]

[Text] So the Portuguese elections have ended in sending a rightist majority to the Lisbon Parliament.

Not properly a majority, of course, because according to the number of votes it obtained the right remains a minority in the country.

However, the iniquity--the flagrant iniquity--of the method of voting should not blur other essential data.

The fact is that the Socialist Party, with a loss of 7 to 8 percent of the votes and more than 30 seats, was the big loser in the election.

The size of the Socialist defeat is uncontestably the principal element compromising the young Portuguese democracy's future.

A defeat that is all the more worrisome in that it occurs after other similar reverses suffered in countries as different as Great Britain or Turkey, the Netherlands or even Sweden--not to mention the difficulties that minority Socialist governments are experiencing in Norway or Denmark.

Incidentally, are those successive reverses suffered by social democracy not ruining the argument that expanding the Common Market would favor the expansion of democracy in Europe? Who could now support the idea that admission into the Community of Governments led by Caramanlis (Greece), Adolfo Suarez (Spain) and Sa Carneiro (Portugal) would counterbalance the reactionary forces?

But it is especially important to understand the reasons for the latter's return in force in so many West European capitals. In Lisbon as in London, in the Hague as in Stockholm, those reasons are fundamentally the same. In no



way have the Socialist Parties in power put an end to domination by big capital. On the contrary, they have made the workers carry the weight of the crisis everywhere. Everywhere, they have more or less come down on the side of the right.

The case of Portugal is convincing in this respect.

In the economic area, surrendering to the combined pressures of domestic reaction, of the West German Social Democratic government that was financing the Portuguese PS [Socialist Party] and of the American bankers who are the grand masters of the International Monetary Fund, Mario Soares' government attacked all the revolutionary conquests; challenged agrarian reform and nationalization, massive aid to the private sector.

In the political area, its basic tendency was to fight the Communist Party, "while becoming the 'objective' ally of the reactionaries, the clergy and the Fascists who yesterday were still ruling over Portugal," according to Jean Daniel in LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR in August 1975.

Mario Soares' Party is harvesting the bitter fruits of that policy. It has made the bed of the right.

However--and this is another important fact of the Portuguese elections--the popular discontent is also expressed by the gains registered by the Portuguese Communists and by the United People's Alliance (APU), which they run. Substantial gains in votes (over 4 percent) and in seats (47 deputies instead of 40 in the last elections).

In the whole country, including the north this time, the more aware classes of the popular electorate understood that to vote Communist was the only legitimate way to express the desire for a political change likely to protect and make productive the revolutionary achievements of April 1974.

These Communist successes are in contrast to the Socialist Party's collapse. They are the best reason to hope that the reaction's revenge can be thwarted.

#### PCF Message to PCP

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Dec 79 p 8

[Text of message from Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, to the general secretary of the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party], Alvaro Cunhal]

[Text] Dear Alvaro, allow me to send to you, as well as all members of the Portuguese Communist Party, my warm congratulations on the appreciable increase registered by the Communists in the United People's Alliance.

The Portuguese Communist Party is thus established as the most certain guarantor of well-being for the workers and of the country's democratic future, whereas the policy of compromise with the right and anti-Communist discrimination followed by the Socialist Party has led to the reactionary forces being put in the saddle again.

In the new circumstances created by the elections, rest assured that the solidarity of the French Communists will not fail you, and I express the hope that your Party will confirm its advance at the time of the next local elections.

8946

CSO: 3100

## LYSSARIDIS REVEALS 'PLOT' WOVEN AROUND CYPRUS

AT231956 Athens KYRIAKATI KI ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 23 Dec 79 p 6 AT

[Exclusive interviews granted by EDEK [United Democratic Union of the Center] leader Vasos Lyssaridis and the party's Secretary General Takis Khatzidimitriou, to KYRIAKATI KI ELEVTHEROTYPIA correspondent Akhilleas Khatzopoulos on the current phase of the Cyprus issue]

[Text] Speaking on the murder of the two PLO leading personalities in Cyprus, Lyssaridis stated: It is obvious that this is an Israeli action, Israeli agents in Cyprus are trying to strike against both Palestine and against Cyprus and against the relations between the two peoples. I do believe, however, that results will be absolutely contrary to those expected. Our people realize that the Israeli Embassy here is a death embassy which creates dangers for our own people as well as for the peoples in our neighborhood. They also realize that the Palestinians are a friendly people who support our struggle and that we will jointly continue our progress toward regaining our lost fatherlands. Such crimes always turn against their perpetrators.

Question: At a past meeting Arafat told me that Israel has as its goal to create a Zionist "empire" in the area. Do you agree?

Lyssaridis answer: Israel's plans are to create such a climate in Cyprus that it will be able to operate without hindrance. It seems that Zionism believes that all countries are at its disposal, for the implementation of its criminal plans. The people, however, will not tolerate such a course.

Question addressed to Khatzidimitriou: Is there a "plan" now under development by NATO countries for a solution to the Cyprus issue? What information do you have?

Khatzidimitriou answer: Up to the moment there is no specific information. There are, however, press reports which are based upon specific information. The most prevalent report is that they are trying to promote negotiations on the Cyprus issue under the auspices of UN Secretary General Waldheim but also with the intervention of various other factors such as the U.S.



plan and NATO itself, through organization of a new five-member conference. Naturally this five-member conference will be covered up. The representatives of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities will meet under Waldheim while the three guarantor powers Greece, Turkey and Great Britain will have an advisory capacity. In this covered-up way they are attempting to remove the Cyprus issue from the limits of UN resolutions and return it within NATO and general Western limits. This can be explained from the general trends of Western policy which at this moment turns in the direction of strengthening NATO with the missiles issue and also its political-military strengthening as a counteraction to the Soviet Union.

On the other hand and due to the already increased strategic value of Cyprus, following developments in Iran and the grave crisis raging in Turkey making it the least stable U.S. base, Cyprus is becoming a considerable factor in the confrontation between the United States and the Arab world in the Middle East.

This is why we are of the impression that there will be increased pressures from the Western side. Naturally covered up pressures, under the cover of the world-wide policy of the UN secretary general, in an effort to impose some pro-Western solution to the Cyprus issue.

Question: After his recent meeting with President Kiprianou in Athens, Karamanlis in his statements insisted on the necessity of moderation on the Cyprus issue. How do you explain this statement?

Khatsidimitriou: If he means a show of moderation by the Greek Cypriots towards the Cyprus problem, then I can say that this remains inexplicable. I say this because moderation under current conditions must be interpreted as diminished resistance to Turkish occupation plans and to Western aggressive policy in Cyprus. If moderation means capitulation then this type of moderation cannot be guaranteed by any politician from Cyprus. The case of Cyprus is a case of liberation from an occupation army which can only be concluded through termination of the occupation itself and through the discovery of a true solution, not a solution of expediences which serves third parties. It must be a solution based upon the principles of the United Nations and it must satisfy both Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

We know that the struggle is hard, that it requires perseverance, determination and fighting spirit. We will try to develop this fighting spirit within the internal Cypriot home front and make it the most important defense base under current conditions prevailing on the island.

Question: Certain circles are cultivating the myth that President Kyprianou is intransigent. What do you believe is the goal of these circles?

Khatzidimitriou: The fact that the myth that President Kyprianou is intransigent is being cultivated is obviously an attempt to lead us to greater concessions. This myth about intransigence always existed on the sidelines

of Cypriot developments so that a tendency toward conciliation could always be forced.

The problem, however, is that we have exhausted all limits toward conciliation particularly with the 1977 plan, after the Clifford visit to Cyprus. Any further concession beyond this point would be tantamount to virtual capitulation. I do not know if there are people interested in solving the Cyprus issue through virtual subjugation to the occupation army and to the general Western interests. If such people do exist they certainly will not find much support in Cyprus because even the policy which Kyprianou is forced to follow today reflects the position of our people not to accept any unacceptable solution which would legalize the faits accomplis.

[AT231958] Question: Do you believe that at this moment the political leadership of Cyprus is ready to present the Catholic demand of the people of Cyprus for the withdrawal of British-U.S. bases on the island?

Khatzidimitriou answer: This demand is gaining ground. At an earlier time the question of the British bases was not so well understood. Now, with the Turkish occupation, the people are thinking in stronger terms about the struggle against the Turkish occupation army. As time passes the people are now understanding more fully that our struggle for the liberation of Cyprus is faced with the Turkish occupation army and the British bases and that we cannot make a choice between occupation forces in Cyprus. If the British bases remain in Cyprus this would be a continuation of the British colonial occupation.

Question: Do you believe that the effort to solve the Cyprus issue within NATO limits means the use of Cyprus as a base against progressive Arab regimes?

Khatzidimitriou answer: This is the strategic significance of Cyprus: Its use against the Arab peoples. This is why the efforts of the people of Cyprus for independence and the withdrawal of bases and foreign occupation troops, is in reality in the forefront of the struggle of the Arab peoples for national independence and liberation. Cyprus developments are closely connected to Middle East developments. Cyprus is the Middle East and this is something that Greece must particularly take note of because Greece cannot have an approach to the Arab world without a wise and correct policy on Cyprus.

Cyprus is Greece's passport of entry into the Middle East. No matter how many visits official Greece may undertake to the Middle East, if it does not have a correct policy on Cyprus and the Palestinian issues it will not be able to have a secure entry and firm cooperation with the Arab states.

Question: What could be the meaning of Demirel's statement that for him the Cyprus problem has passed into a second stage?

Khatzidimitriou answer: It reveals the mentality and policy of Turkey. Demirel's statement reveals the dead end in which Turkey already finds itself in relation to the Cyprus issue because Turkey is unable to give a just solution to the Cyprus issue. A just solution which would mean withdrawal of the Turkish occupation army, independence and national sovereignty for Cyprus. Turkey's goal in Cyprus was not to protect the Turkish Cypriots as they maintain but to exploit the strategic importance of Cyprus for the purpose of promoting its own interests, expansionist and otherwise, in relation to the Western imperialist world. Demirel's statement has this characteristic: If the occupation is not recognized then Demirel will have to await for a certain specific time in order to dictate his own terms. If his terms are not acceptable then he will have no choice but to proceed to the occupation of the entire island. In other words Demirel's statement reveals the mentality of the Turkish Government and the Turkish establishment on the imposition of a Cypriot solution which is absolutely to their own liking. They will wait for the suitable moment to submit their new condition which, if not accepted, will become the preamble for different developments in Cyprus.

Perhaps at this moment Cyprus does not have clashes and bloodshed. It is, however, a volcano which could explode at any minute.

Turkish policy has not yet fulfilled its goals in Cyprus. We must all bear this in mind when we think of a future solution to the Cyprus issue. Either there will be a democratic solution which will guarantee the independence of the island or Cyprus will be led, and through Cyprus the entire area will be led, to new war clashes which will be caused by Ankara.

Question: Does the socialist EDEK Party have contacts with progressive Turks and Turkish Cypriots?

Khatzidimitriou answer: You know the situation in Cyprus. There is the Attila line which prevents contact. Our of Cyprus we meet many Turkish Cypriot personalities and we discover the existence of many common points. There are the Turkish Cypriot forces which oppose the declaration of a Turkish Cypriot mini-state. They conduct opposition to Denktas. Naturally they do not take up action against the Turkish Armed Forces because this would be extremely dangerous for them. We interpret the severe opposition they conduct against Denktas as indirect opposition against the Turkish Army and Ankara's policy in Cyprus.

[AT231959] However, all this is far removed from the creation of a basis for a joint anti-occupation front. The cell which will originate developments does exist in the Turkish occupied sector. The policy we follow is a policy of coming together, of contacts and development of relations between us and Turkish Cypriot political forces. We have extended an open invitation and proposal to the Turkish Cypriot forces for a meeting in Cyprus, on neutral ground, such as the "Ledra Palace" hotel so that we can openly and cleanly discuss both the points we are agreed upon and those we disagree on.



We want to lead the Cyprus problem out of its dead end into which it has been led by its monopolization by having it handled within right-wing and reactionary processes, particularly within the Turkish Cypriot sector.

If such a policy succeeds then perhaps it could become the point for very important developments.

In respect to the Turks, yes we are often in contact with progressive Turks. I can say that we are discovering many common points. Progressive Turks support the viewpoint that in fact there is a Turkish occupation army in Cyprus. For us this is very important and we appreciate it.

I can further tell you that a desire was demonstrated that we should attend the congress of a Turkish progressive party in Ankara. We are considering the question and we would be prepared to accept such an invitation and visit Ankara in order to join the expressions of Turkish progressive elements.

We are determined to lead the Cyprus issue out of nationalistic and chauvinistic predilections and to place it on correct foundations which unite peoples in the area within the common struggle against dependence upon foreigners.

There are common problems of interest to our peoples both in Cyprus and in Greece and in Turkey.

In other words we believe that Cyprus could become a bridge of contact, of common political orientation of the area's peoples in an effort to strengthen peace, democracy and a common front.

Question: After the latest EDEK congress in Nicosia which was also attended by representatives from all the revolutionary movements what decisions were taken on the Cyprus issue and the line to be forged?

Khatzidimitriou answer: EDEK's line is to internationalize the Cyprus issue, to utilize international support and exploit our internal prospects to the full. In an effort to implement this last point we have advanced proposals for a joint program, for a more general militant, anti-occupation unity in Cyprus. We will struggle on the basis of this unifying and militant basis in the future.

We believe that serious decisions must be taken in Cyprus for the purpose of strengthening the home front. Our home front has problems, economic, social, defense, which we believe could be overcome by an understanding between the political forces and in this way we will be able to develop a strong and determined home front against the occupation and against Western pressures and the imposition of an undesirable solution.

Question: Are you asking for a government of national unity in Cyprus?

Khatzidimitriou answer: We are asking for a joint program and for participation in a government of national unity by all the forces which will accept this joint program as a means for guaranteeing implementation of such a program.

## AIR SAFETY ENDANGERED BY LACK OF EQUIPMENT, COORDINATION

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Dec 79 pp 46-48

[Article: "The Big Blind Spot"]

[Text] Not enough radar equipment; over-flight control ends at the borders; air collisions must be expected: Europe's flight safety system is in a desolate state.

At the moment just before landing in Athens, as the passengers enjoy a glimpse of the Acropolis, the responsible flight controller says reflectively: The machine has disappeared from the radar screen. What has happened is that on the landing approach through one of Europe's busiest flight corridors, the jet has passed into the radar shadow cast by the ancient hills.

This cannot happen at Portuguese airports. There they have no flight-safety radar at all. Thus controllers must manage with data on arriving flights sent ahead by telephone and teletype written on paper strips and laid out in the control center on "a kitchen-type table" (controller lament).

At Spain's vacation flight centers like Las Palmas or Malaga, according to Endriquez Morena, spokesman for the Spanish Air Traffic Controllers' Association, at peak times there is "literally no room to park an airplane," neither in the air nor on the ground. Even so, only semiprofessional air traffic controllers do the work there; because of low wages, most of them need a second job.

Such horrifying conditions have not yet managed to alarm the responsible officials. For certain, the number of passengers is increasing--passenger airplanes take off 8,000 times a day and, on the average, 500 are aloft at the same time in the air space over Europe. Nevertheless, safety conditions are antediluvian.

Unheeded, the European Parliament has warned of "significant danger" and "fatal errors" resulting from the chaos which badly manned and poorly organized ground stations can hardly control any more, even if sport fliers and supersonic fighters did not scurry about under visual flight rules.

Relief is not in sight. Eurocontrol, once destined to be the supranational air-safety agency, already partly staffed and equipped with the most modern electronic equipment, collapsed because of waning interest by the participating countries. Their politicians, laments Athenian flight controller Petropoulos, "probably believe that as long as we bring down the greatest possible number of tourists without major accidents and delays, everything is under control"--not only in Greece, but all over Europe, flight control centers are

--Fragmented: Just in the core area, say between Stockholm, Athens, Lisbon and London, over 20 national flight safety systems with equipment from a wide variety of manufacturers and generations work independently of one another.

--Noncombineable: Interfacing with adjacent computer-controlled centers is ruled out and with this, the rapid handing off of an airplane from one radar screen to another;

--Nonoverlapping: In many zones the radar areas do not intersect; in the gaps, airplanes are not on the screen to control.

The "big blind spot" on the Athenian approach, which has been criticized for a long time by the International Air-Traffic Controllers Association, is not the only deficiency there. For example, the Athenian radar installation with its 60-kilometer range is the only one in all Greece. Apart from this, aircraft positions are determined by interrogation via radio, in part with obsolete short-wave equipment.

The flight controllers must compensate for the inadequate visual display with strenuous mental effort. An Athenian controller must move 25 flights here and there in his sector at the same time.

Radio communication with the pilots is often hindered by overcrowded frequencies. Because of this communications concerning machines approaching from the southwest are blocked.

Contact with Libyan flight safety, for instance, is sometimes made by short wave, often by telephone (via Malta) and sometimes not at all. Thus, in Athens an altitude is always left open for "unexpected flights from Africa."

Telephonic communication with the pilots, in the absence of radar the most important instrument of flight safety, suffers from receiver noise alone: It has happened that in crisis situations Athens tower simply remained silent. Then the flight crews were only able to communicate among themselves.

When, last February, the pilot of a Concorde wanted to descend rapidly from an altitude of 18 km to 7 km because of engine trouble, he had to clear the move with colleagues in three machines which were flying dangerously close.

The blind spots over Europe are often not well known to those directly concerned. Last spring near Bolzano, the cockpit crew of a Lufthansa Boeing sighted another airplane which popped up 8 miles away and closed at high speed. Only an abrupt clearing maneuver at the last second prevented a collision--the faces of the crew in the other jet, a machine of the DDR airline Interflug, could already be seen.

The reason for the hair-raising encounter: The two flights were not safety echeloned by the responsible radar director in Milan, as assumed by the Lufthansa captain. The reason for this was learned only later by the Lufthansa man: Milan radar does not extend to Bolzano.

Incomplete radar networks require more teletype and radio communication--an additional risk for international overfliers. For often neither the quality of the radio equipment nor the English language knowledge of the traffic controllers is sufficient for smooth communication with foreign pilots. In southern Europe, the local language, often tinted by dialect, is common between the ground station and locals in the cockpit.

Pilots complain that in Spain the people speak too fast; in Italy, too Italian. In 1976 a Yugoslav and an English machine collided and crashed. The Yugoslav pilot, not understood by the British pilot, had spoken with Zagreb flight control in Serbo-Croatian.

Even more than the language barrier and malfunctioning radios, government personnel policies disrupt safe direction of flight traffic from the ground. Hardly a month passes without disruption of the control systems by striking, discontented traffic controllers somewhere in Europe. Universally, the controllers criticize understaffing, overwork and inadequate job evaluation.

It appears that a European optimum in the appointment of controllers has not yet been found. In Italy, they were until recently members of the armed services; they are now civilians. Spanish flight controllers are civilians but are under the direction of the Ministry of Defense. In the FRG, the transportation and defense ministers have for years fought for control of the partly civilian and partly military flight safety officers.

In France military controllers will be increasingly used to counterbalance the grumbling civilian controllers. All are, in their own estimation, too poorly paid; but in the eyes of the government, they are paid about right. The consequence: Year in and year out, walkouts and suspensions. During the present French strike, over 100 controllers have been dismissed. In Italy, there used to be military court martials for "insubordination."

Flight controllers, held accountable in Greece, may not go abroad in order to remain "available to the courts." In the FRG, the first disciplinary trials following the walkout of 1973 are now pending before the Federal Administrative Court (SPIEGEL 48/1979).



Harri Henschler, president of the International Flight Controllers Association, believes he knows the reason why the controllers' demands are usually answered only with disciplinary measures--self-deception on the part of the transportation policy makers: "Since nothing happens, it must be safe." An instrument landing system, thinks Chief Controller Henschler, "is not of much importance to the voter as the paving of a couple of miles of freeway."

9160

CSC: 3103

## AUSTRIAN MILITARY DEFENSE SCHEME DISCUSSED

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 28 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by rr, signed to press Scheibbs, 24 November 1979: "The Austrian 'Defense' Scheme--Impressions of the Federal Army Maneuvers"]

[Text] The Austrian Bundesheer [Federal Army] Area Defense Exercise 79, involving some 27,500 participants between 16 and 22 November in Lower Austria, was designed as a test for the new defense scheme. Similar to the Swiss "Abwehr" [Defense] concept, it provides for an in-depth deployment within the area. By permitting integrated action between static defense forces and mobile counterattack units at the tactical level, it brings about a delaying battle of attrition which is useful for gaining time, among other things. In its immediate critique, army headquarters appears optimistic and well satisfied.

## A Significant Maneuver Area

In the context of this exercise, Lt Col Gerhard Fasching provided a description of the defense implications for the geographic area. The maneuver area was situated in the federal province of Lower Austria, bordering on the Alps. This relatively densely populated area is traditionally considered to be a favored trade and military march route. Says Fasching: "The military-geographic significance of this area consists of the fact that it is the narrowest point of the northern alpine border area/..." Traffic routes require a minimum of buildings. However, steep banks and narrow terraces alongside of dams provide several terrain obstacles for wheeled and tracked vehicles which are most difficult to overcome. In his writings, Gen Emil Spannocchi has referred to this "operational pattern." In 1976, he declared that the Danube Valley leads in both directions deeply into the flank of a potential line of confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

## Battle for Key Zones and Against Misunderstandings

When on Tuesday the maneuver command post stated already that the delaying effect achieved by the Blue forces between the Danube and the Alpine area had been "very significant," Spannocchi's theories received their first

confirmation. The army commander's objectives--delaying tactics, search-and destroy actions and involvement of the civilian population--proved to be valid and realistic during the days of the maneuvers. Deployment of mobile and static elements was impressive, as was the positive attitude of the individual soldier.

On the other hand, Spannocchi appeared to be having problems with the media. While some of the newspapers, with their stories about "mud fights" and amusing asides contributed too little to promote understanding of the defense doctrine, others went completely overboard. The latter, obviously fascinated by quotations from Mao and partisan welfare ideas contained in Spannocchi's writings, neglected to mention the important element of conventional, unremitting defense of key defense positions, according to Spannocchi's critical observations. There was mention of "a thousand pinpricks," even in the maneuver newspaper IGEL [HEDGEHOG], while insufficient play seemed to be given to the main subject of discussion, the integration of mobility and static emplacement; the fine line between interdiction and obstruction.

In press interviews, Spannocchi used the "Swiss example" for purposes of comparison with surprising consistency. "To my mind, Switzerland has the most successful of all armies," the general said in a speech. This army, he said, is the only one to have attained its government's political goal: to avoid war.

As to the maneuvers themselves, Spannocchi declared that they had confirmed the basic idea: to wear out the adversary and then to maintain oneself within defense zones of varying importance. "Effective defense has proven to be a possibility." It had been necessary to test it, he said; but he hoped that the "real test", i.e., an actual emergency, would not take place.

Spannocchi considers the greatest armament deficiency to exist in the third dimension. Here, especially in the anti-aircraft field, the army commander feels that necessary action must be taken. Quantitative improvements must primarily be made in antitank defenses.

Spannocchi confirmed the fact that the maneuvers had been situated in what is historically a transit route and that the objective was to insert an effective plug into it. The layout and number of the key zones are well known, he said, and there would be no further information about them. But he stated that there were more than eight, the number shown in a recently published sketch.

#### Armament Problems

Asked about current armament problems, Spannocchi declared that a new anti-aircraft tank would be of interest. "Counterattacking forces must retain their mobility."

In these maneuvers, the armored brigades used the L/60 Zwillig M-42 anti-aircraft tank, weighing 21.5 tons and having a 40 mm caliber [weapon]. Inasmuch as Austria is using the Swiss anti-aircraft system with Skyguard, an appropriate adaptation model could be used, of the type currently being tested in Switzerland. Austria is prohibited by treaty from using the German Gepard. It is considered questionable whether the 35mm twin cannon can be mounted on the Kuerassier chassis. During the week of the maneuvers, an improved model of the Kuerassier attack tank was introduced near Spratzern.

Participants in the area defense exercise had different opinions of the limitations imposed by the treaty. On the one hand it was stated that the Czechoslovak RM-130 rocket launcher (which incidentally is no longer mounted on the original Praga) is in use in Austria and could to a certain extent be prejudicial to further procurement. Others mentioned the shortened deployment distances called for by the doctrine, while still others spoke about a revision of the terms of the treaty.

The maneuvers demonstrated immediately that the Bundesheer has excellent motor vehicle equipment. The potential in this sector is not only used to best advantage; it is obviously being optimally implemented by talented drivers.

#### Hospitality for Troops and Visitors

Col Ernst Maerker, commander of the Blue forces, made the comment that "the real victory lies in successful training." Another positive effect was scored by the troops with the civilian population. Bakeries produced porcupine-shaped merchandise; coffee was served in warm rooms; army exhibits attracted many visitors in several communities. This typically Austrian charm also manifested itself in the indefatigable press relations staff which took pains to satisfy the non-stop questioners and provided them a steady stream of information. Reports in the daily papers were preponderantly positive. Appreciation was expressed also in the evaluation by CSCE delegations. Italian Maj Gen Pavle Luc for one expressed the opinion that in the end a contribution to better understanding had been achieved, in that there had been an opportunity to discuss openly all questions pertaining to Austrian national defense.

9273

CSO: 3103



## MARTENS DISCUSSES DOMESTIC POLITICAL PROBLEMS

Brussels SPECIAL in French 25 Oct 79 pp 16-23

[Interview with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, by Francis Monheim:  
"Wilfried Martens: 'I Shall Fight to the Finish'"]

[Text] A few hours after his message to parliament last Wednesday, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens consented to answer SPECIAL's questions at some length. He had had a harrying day, but Wilfried Martens was his usual serene and outgoing day.

[Question] You have been prime minister for 6 months. Can you give an account of your government's achievements?

[Answer] When I assumed the responsibilities of prime minister, my main concern was to perfect very quickly a certain number of measures to make it possible to stabilize the new government. And so we worked at a frantic pace and succeeded in creating a new climate, whereas for months the political atmosphere had been utterly ruined.

We made a start immediately on the reform of the state. For us it was a kind of challenge, of which the psychological importance was very great. The first phase of the reform of the state was planned in June. At the start of our work, we thought that the first phase could be accomplished without modifying the so-called Perin-Vandekerckhove law, adopted on 1 August 1974, which broadened the powers of the communities and the regions. But we very soon realized that this process was inadequate, and that we had to modify that law. We therefore drafted a new bill. We submitted it to the majority parties. But parliament followed us, and so we broadened the powers of the regions, and for the first time we were able to entrust certain matters assignable on an individual basis to the community executives. On the basis of this law, we were able to draft 10 royal decrees of enforcement. But obviously we did not wait for this vote to begin drafting the decrees. We worked on them from the beginning of our government. That is why we were able to publish simultaneously, as early as 10 July, the law on the first phase of reform and the royal decrees enabling it to be put into practice.

Of course, it was only a beginning, but it was very important on the psychological level. Without that, the favorable climate for solving other problems would not have existed.

Reciprocated trust is essential for members of the government. I would say that a sort of minimum subsistence level is involved. The men who meet around the cabinet table must respect and trust each other; otherwise, they cannot really do any work.

I should also like to stress the outstanding role that my colleagues played in developing the first phase of the reform of the state.

A second challenge that my government wanted to pick up was that of trying to get united social action started again. It had been in abeyance for several years, and we succeeded in resuming the dialogue. And so we have had meetings with representatives of trades unions and employers. We have a certain number of documents at our disposal: the memorandum that Mr Vanden Boeynants wrote when he was informant, my own note that some people described, at the time, as "rose-perfumed." The concern was mainly reduction of working hours.

Even if my note was "perfumed with rose-water," those roses did have thorns, and we recorded some entirely opposite positions among employers and unions. We therefore sought a compromise formula, and we found one. It is included in the declaration of intent, which provides for working hours to be cut to 38 before December 1980. We have also developed a new plan to promote employment: enterprises agreeing to institute the 38-hour [work-week] immediately or in the coming months will receive a bonus of 250,000 francs for each job created. This adaptation or readaptation bonus can be obtained by enterprises for this year and next. That makes half a million for each new appointment.

That is a rough statement of our activity: We have set up a climate of trust within the government and we have restored the climate of trust among the social partners.

[Question] What is the present status of the second phase of the reform of the state?

[Answer] We have decided to submit the texts concerning the second phase to the cabinet. But it is obvious that the cabinet must have the time needed to study the texts. We cannot tell it "You must give us your opinion in 3 days or in 8 days." That is why we introduced a preliminary text as early as 9 May--that is, when the government had been in existence for a month. The cabinet has already given us four opinions: an opinion on the rough-draft special bill, a second opinion on the ordinary bill, a special opinion on delimitation of the powers of the regions and communities--which is a remarkable document. In addition, we have obtained from parliament a vote on the place of executives and their political responsibility, and we also sent this text to the cabinet, in August. So we have been able to send to parliament not only our two bills and the cabinet's four opinions, but also the constitution articles needed to accomplish the second phase of the reform of the state.

We have also achieved reorganization of the budget, in April we created the four new departments of communities and regions, and these four departments should be in operation by the end of the year.

In addition to all that, we had to make a start on all the problems normally confronting a government: the 79 feuilleton [translation unknown], the development of the 1980 budget, with all the difficulties of which you are aware, the statement of the Higher Council on Finances on 12 July, which is really the analysis of the situation of the Belgian State. This picture has to be studied, along with, for the various years, the financing needs, the current operating deficits, the net amount remaining to be financed, for the state, social security, the provinces, the communes, highway funding, and so on.

So what does the Higher Council on Finances say? That the governmental accord involves a deficit of 97 billion--but that is not right--it is 82 billion--and that we shall end up with a net remainder of 239 billion to finance: that is not true--it is 230 billion. But it still means 30 billion too much, if we really want to reorganize our public finances. That means we shall have to carry out this operation the following year, or more modestly during this legislative session. So we have brought down the net amount to be financed, in terms of the gross national product, from 7 to 6.5 percent per year, and in 4 years we must bring it down from 7 to 5 percent of the GNP. Then we shall find ourselves going in a healthy direction, but it involves enormous effort.

I will also mention Willy Claes' memorandum on energy, discussed at length, first in the regional governments, and then by the government as a whole--new armor, and a whole series of other concrete measures. At present we are pursuing united social action: We have arrived at an outline agreement on the De Wulf plan for employment. Lastly, we are about to begin negotiations on social security.

[Question] What will be your line of conduct in that area, which others claim is a really dramatic one?

[Answer] We are making four proposals. The first for allocation of 2.32 billion for the deprived, the least advantaged, and those receiving only small pensions. The second proposal will attempt to solve the financial problems of INAMI [National Institute for Illness and Disability Insurance]. A third proposal will attempt to discharge the INAMI deficits, in the 1980 budget. Lastly, we are going to propose to the social interlocutors some basic options with a view to fundamental reform of social security. To reach that goal, we may need to broaden united action to include doctors' organizations and mutual insurance company management. That is why I maintain contact with doctors and insurance company people. If we can reach agreement with our interlocutors on fundamental reform of social security, it will be the subject of a special law, separate from the program law. That would be a tremendous achievement that has been awaited for years.

In addition, it is fundamental that there be an indissoluble bond between monetary policy and budgetary policy.

[Question] The French-speaking parties insist on parallelism between austerity measures and reform of the state. The Flemish parties are against it. What do you think about that?

[Answer] The government wants, and is going to realize, not only the contents of the political agreement that the majority parties have concluded, but I also want the planned schedule adhered to. And we want the second phase of the reform of the state accomplished quickly. And let me tell you, I shall personally fight for it in parliament--before the commissioners as well as in public sessions--as I did for the first phase. I shall become personally involved in the fight. And I am even thinking of accelerating the rate of work where reform of the state is concerned. So I say there is no question of delaying the second phase of the reform, but I will add--on behalf of the government--that if achievement of reform of the state is hoped for during this legislative session, discussion of the options for definitive reform must be started and even speeded up. In that way the government can fully assume its task as constituent body.

Obviously, I am trying to find a solution or a method to avoid a "hitch" between the second and third stages. Equally obviously, I feel that the second phase must proceed according to the content and timing planned in the political agreement between the majority parties. I also want--and I rarely express a personal opinion, because I feel that it is not right for a head of state to be constantly formulating personal opinions--but let me do it just once. I feel--Wilfried Martens is convinced of it, even--that the entire reform of the state must be successfully completed during this legislative session. And that is the fundamental reason why I reaffirm that the political agreement must be properly applied so far as the second phase is concerned, but also that the discussion of definite options must be started in parliament. It has to be done during this legislative session because--this is a technical detail, but an important one--the political agreement and the bills ordain that the second phase--transitory and definitive--will end on 31 December 1982. The provision on regional delimitation will no longer be in effect beyond that date, unless it is replaced by definite delimitation. This is all included in the political agreement and the bills, and that is one reason more for starting the debate on the definite options, in parliament, among all parties, majority and opposition. For after all, this is not a serious way to act: These problems have been under discussion for years, but when is a decision going to be made on whether the regional assemblies are to be directly elected or not? When is a position going to be taken at last on whether regional executives will be appointed by the king or elected by the regional assemblies? When will the position of the provinces as political entities be defined? Or the senate's role in the new system of reform of the state? When at last will the financial resources be defined, reflecting both the regions' responsibility and the solidarity among them? When is a decision finally going to be made about all that? It is not unreasonable, in my opinion, to ask



all these questions. As for myself, I do not find community problems at all beguiling, but I do know that we have to solve them. And I repeat: I am absolutely determined to push ahead.

[Question] Article 104/4 of the constitution provides that Belgium, which is made up of two communities, incorporate three regions. Do you think it really possible to imagine a Belgium that is both "in two parts and in three?" Is it possible to imagine Brussels as a region just like the others? If Brussels is a region "just like the others," does it not lose its capital status?

[Answer] It has to be said—at the very least—that our predecessors did not make our task easy. I apologize, but the 1970 reform did not give us any clear conception as to the communities and the regions. Of course, I admit that Belgian reality in itself is extremely complex. But still, a more coherent system could have been developed. I note that this was not done. Consequently, the tools we have to work with, the concepts we now have at our disposal, are the communities and the regions. That is where the complication lies. For years now we have been trying to reconcile the two through the idea of separately attributable matters. That means that the two great communities each have some jurisdiction in the Brussels region also, in individually attributable matters. We have, then, succeeded in establishing a very clear distinction between regional powers and community powers. In theory, a reform of the state can thus be accomplished according to these two concepts. Furthermore, in my government's political agreement, the possibility of ruling on the merging of community and regional organs, or not merging them, was left up to the two communities. The Flemings decided in favor of merging. The French-speaking did not do so, particularly because the Walloon socialists have a very clear position, which is that of a Walloon regional executive and a Brussels regional executive.

[Question] Then you are not at all worried by the well-known problem of imbalance between the single Flemish executive and the three French-speaking executives?

[Answer] Oh, no, since we provided in both the bill and the constitutional article for the possibility of merging or not merging.

[Question] May we come back to the subject of Brussels?

[Answer] I believe that by means of individually attributable matters—concerning the communities—a solution can be reached for Brussels, even though, on site, it presents a certain number of difficulties.

[Question] Then Brussels will remain a region?

[Answer] Yes. The entity of Brussels can never be denied. A special entity, since Brussels is both a region and the country's capital. There are examples in other federal states in which the capitals are simultaneously administered as cities and organized as regions. I have in mind Vienna, for

example. The communal council of that city is also a regional council, and the college of burgomaster and aldermen is also the regional executive. The college thus has dual jurisdiction: at the city level and at the regional level, but this authority is always territorial; that excludes so-called individually attributable matters.

[Question] Exactly 20 years ago, you were president of the VVS and the KVHV (Flemish Students Association and Flemish Students Association of Louvain). You were militant principally in the domain of language. Is there a logical sequence between what you were then and what you are now?

[Answer] Every young man, every young woman goes through a phase of political maturity. After being active for several years in the student movement--and you are familiar with that period: it was very tumultuous\*--I also became militant in the Vlaamse Volksbeweging [Flemish Popular Movement]. I had the advantage of not being restricted to militant action, I had read extensively about federalism and studied extensively the structure of federal states. This reading and study enabled me to prepare a report, at the end of 1971 and the beginning of 1972, for the Vlaamse Volksbeweging, on what was soon afterward called unionist federalism. So I have been thinking about the problem for a long time: how to change the Belgian state fundamentally, how to recognize the rights of the two communities within our country, how to find a new basis for cooperation between them; all that, of course, without calling in question the principle of the existence of Belgium. You can consult the documents that I wrote at the time, and you will still find the same thrust in them. I always stated very clearly that for all the problems common to all Belgians, a national government--or a federal one, it does not matter which--had to be maintained. I always defended, before my friends in the Vlaamse Volksbeweging, this slogan: "Autonomie waar mogelijk en centraal gezag warr nodig." That slogan, incidentally, was on one of the banners at a big demonstration we held in Antwerp in 1963.

So when I see that the unitarians of that time are jumping the tracks now, and that they are demanding, for instance, division of the country at the level of major infrastructures or social security, I tell myself that I personally have not changed. All this time I have remained faithful to a political concept that was then described as pro-Flemish and extremist--that was 15 or 20 years ago--but that I consider necessary if one wants to reform the state and maintain elementary unity between the communities. One must always adapt, but never make concessions on fundamental options. And that is probably why some of my Flemish friends call me a traitor nowadays....

[Question] A prime minister's activity proceeds these days at an insane pace. You give proof of this every day. How can you do so much without getting burned out, without getting crushed by the machinery of power?

\*In 1959, Francis Monheim was president of the Federation of Belgian Students. That was the year in which Wilfried Martens, president of the VVS, took responsibility for splitting the national federation.

[Answer] I believe that any prime minister must withstand multiple pressures, particularly of a psychological nature. And I believe that the psychological that destroys men in power--and in particular a prime minister--is uncertainty about the government's future, about how long it will last. Under our system, that is the most dangerous and most serious pressure. I began my work as head of the government in the very difficult circumstances of which you are aware; but I did so with great serenity. When I accepted, I was extremely conscious of the dangers and the risks; including those to my own career, but that does not count. After refusing the first time, in October 1978, to form a government, I could not decline again at the end of March this year. I formulated the first refusal for reasons of loyalty to my party, but with the crisis dragging on and the situation on the country becoming so serious, a second refusal would have been running away from my responsibilities. I repeat, I accepted this charge, aware of the dangers and risks, but also with much serenity and the will to do everything possible to make the government successful. It is because of this state of mind, this serenity, that I am able to work all day and sleep at night. Otherwise it would not be possible. You know that I am a religious man, and I really believe that to do what I do, I have a sort of state of grace. I cannot explain my activity any other way, being the object of terrible, continual pressures. I have set up a communications system that enables me to be informed day and night of what happens in the country. I can be reached at any time, and as soon as there is a problem, I want to be informed of it.

The work is hard, very hard. But thanks to the cooperation of my colleagues, I can restrict myself to decision-making. I no longer have to do the material work that I had to do as party chairman. I have much more work and many more obligations now, but I can take them on because the files and negotiations have been prepared. So I can use this outstanding work as a basis and I only have to synthesize it and make the decisions.

I do not know how long I will be able to keep up this infernal pace, but I can tell you that I am feeling very good about my situation.

Identity card:

Born in Sleidinge, on 19 April 1926  
Married to Lieve Verschroeven, two children

Education and Academic Career

Classical humanities at Eeklo college (1949-1955)  
1955-1959: Catholic University of Louvain. Doctor of law (with honors).  
Licensed notary. Bachelor of Thomist philosophy. President of the VVS and the KVHV.

## Professional Activities

Attorney at the Gand Court of Appeal

Leader of the Vlaamse Volksbeweging

1965: Counselor to Prime Minister P. Harmel's cabinet

1966: Counselor to Prime Minister P. Vanden Boeynants' cabinet

1967: President of the CVP Jongeren [Catholic Popular Party Youth]

1968: Special commissioner to the cabinet of Minister L. Tindemans (Community Relations)

1971: State Department visit to the United States

4 March 1972: President of the CVP

10 March 1974: Deputy (Gent-Eeklo) with 33,105 preferential votes

Plays an important role in the European Union of Christian Democrats

Cofounder of the PPE [expansion unknown]

Chairman of the PPE Working Group

17 April 1977: Deputy with 44,560 preferential votes

17 December 1978: Deputy with 52,974 preferential votes

3 April 1979: Prime minister.

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CS0: 3100



## VANDEN BOEYNANTS, THYS DISCUSS BRUSSELS STATUS

## Single Community

Brussels POURQUOI PAS? in French 15 Nov 79 pp 11, 12

[Article by Jacques Schepmans, "V.D.B.: The Worst Is Yet To Come"]

[Text] For the past several weeks many people have Brussels on their minds. To deny it all right to exist! Such as Mr Tindemans who wants to negotiate directly with the Walloons. As for the FDF [Democratic Front of Brussels French Speakers] Martou, he is already imagining a withdrawal position that would make Brussels an ordinary French-speaking town within the "French Community of Belgium."

Finally, from their end, Hansenne, minister of the French community, and Thys, deputy for Brussels, both members of the Christian Social Party [PSC], introduced their grain of salt into the debate. This VDB [Vanden Boeynants], the new Christian social president, feel uncomfortable. Is it possible to see clearly in the matter? Some take pleasure in throwing an artificial fog around it. Yet from now on one thing is certain: Brussels has not begun to see the worst of it.

That is the opinion of VDB, masked behind his great pipe and trying to forget that he is a Brussels man to put on a better show as president of the PSC or still practicing the inverse operation. What does he think about all these statements on the subject of Brussels?

One must not confuse things. Hansenne said: "The French community, if it deems it necessary in the future, must have, just as Flanders does, a regional and community executive melded together with the Brussels and Walloon representatives."

As a matter of fact (and here the hat of the president of the PSC makes its appearance), the party of Throne and Altar has never taken a position vis-a-vis the heart of the problem. It is simply a case of preparing the future, being able to accomplish a change in this direction by a simple decision in the Community Assembly, and this without any consultation of

the National Parliament or the Flemish majority, which could turn around and play tricks on us in this connection. VDB continues his inventory of statements. "If Mr Thys talks about a French-speaking town, FDF-man Martou wants to lay out a Brussels boulevard, a "rijksgebied" [Reichsgebiet in German, national territory], at the same time awarding to Wallonia communes such as Ganshoren, Koekelberg, Jette, Berchem, Evere, Molenbeek, Anderlecht. "Or else, would his first choice be to divide the 19 communes into two regions?"

#### A Capital Capital

For VDB more than that is required. He throws himself into an idyllic description of the advantages to Brussels in remaining the capital: "We are more than just one region. We must therefore keep up our position as Belgian and European capital. Imagine what Martou wants, having us integrated into the Walloon region. As far as Europe goes, that would be the end! Who is going to pay for the necessary infrastructure? The Flemings? For an institution situated in Wallonia? Besides, how are the Walloons going to find the resources to furnish us with the money needed for a European capital? Our future is clear: we must remain a city, a capital, and a province."

Mr VDB is in such a state of enthusiasm that we hardly get up the courage to say: "If the Flemings are willing." The new president of the PSC shows no signs of winding down, and he continues: "Under these conditions we are ready to accept the obligations of this situation. We agree to the duties, on condition that we get the necessary means."

There again we had to show our anxiety by repeating: "On condition that the Flemings do not deny us this role, as Mr Tindemans seems to want to do." Mr VDB does not deny it. For him, it is like some sort of a bet. Unfortunately, ever since the Pascal rational man distrusts bets. VDB appears to do the same, since he concentrates on what he considers to be concrete: "Brussels the capital! Brussels a province! The days are long past when one could imagine a region covering all of Brabant. Now we have arrived at Brussels Province, with this part adjoining Walloon Brabant, and that adjoining Flemish Brabant..." "Complaining does no good, however, and the important thing to do is to begin right now studying the future. If we are to save Brussels we must agree to a fusion of certain municipalities, study the oneness of certain administrations, eliminate the present superimposition of institutions. We must know what we want! Either Brussels keeps its role as capital, with the advantages we derive from that and also certain sacrifices, or it will be the prophets, the ayatollahs who will be telling us what to do. You are a very nice man, but all you do is repeat: 'If the Flemings are willing!' If the Flemings are willing! I am willing, but you never say anything about Walloons, or even certain Brussels people..."

## At Your Pockets!

"You ask for precise examples. Let us take the Communes Fund. You yourself wrote it: the fund increased for Brussels by 5 percent in 1977 and in 1978. In 1979, zero. Now you well know that in the course of the discussion of the dividing up of the fund, it was two Walloons, Jean Gol (then of the Walloon Rally, allied to the FDF) and the liberal Defraigne who were the most dead-set against Brussels.

"Another example: we have 22 hospitals in Brussels. Which community organization should be chosen? Single community or bicomunitarian? The FDF wants single community, which presupposes that the Brussels hospitals, already in a chronic deficit condition, will have only the French community to depend on financially. As a practical matter, the national budget of the Public Health Service would no longer contribute. Then too, Wallonia, unfortunately so underequipped in the matter of hospitals, is not about to be willing to sacrifice itself for Brussels. Take note that I am not blaming anyone, but this situation runs the risk of multiplying itself. Instead of delivering inflammatory orations, juggling with words, some people would do well to ask themselves about this and let this truth sink in. From the economic and financial viewpoint, regionalization would turn Brussels into a poor relation. Under such conditions, let us avoid aggravating the situation further by eccentricities like installing the French-speaking community executive in Wallonia while leaving the Flemish executive at Brussels, with all that goes with it in the way of Flemishization. The politicians should stop playing the dunce. Mark well what I am about to say: for Brussels--whew! --the worst is yet to come!"

### Comments on Jean-Louis Thys

Brussels POURQUOI PAS? in French 15 Nov 79 p 12

[Text] "Martou\* and I are both French-speaking, and both Christian Democrats. However, contrary to what the advocates of amalgamation say, we have not affirmed the same thing. Francois Martou, in the event of regionalization into three parts, wants to integrate Brussels into Wallonia. I want to make it a French-speaking town holding onto its specific Brussels character. Is that because I belong to communal entities such as Jette, Ganshoren, Berchem, Molenbeek, Anderlecht? How can anyone imagine this quarter turning Walloon? I am less familiar with the South part of Brussels, where Francois Martou lives."

This is the sort of precision the deputy mayor of Jette, Jean-Louis Thys wished to contribute to the discussion at a time when certain people, both

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\* Reference is made to the FDF [Democratic Front of Brussels French-Speakers] on the board of the RTBF [Belgian Radio and Television Broadcasting System, Francophone?], vice president of the Christian Worker Movement, member of the FDF Bureau, whose interview we published in POURQUOI PAS?, 25 October 1979.

on the Walloon and the Fleming side (without counting foreigners in Brussels) are dreaming of liquidating the Brussels region.

As he sees it, "If it is true that the great majority of the Brussels population belongs to a French community or culture, it is no less true that they represent a particular specificity within a community of destiny."

And finally! "If Brussels loses its status of capital, which would be a catastrophe, it will not be a big Walloon city, but rather a big French-speaking city with its own Regional Council and its own executive."

Is this a desirable thing? Mr Thys does not think so. He believes that having each of the communities live side by side in their specificity is something possible and "even viscerally desirable." It is true that the deputy mayor of Jette has more than 25 percent of Flemings in his district. These are figures that call for reflection...

2750

CS0: 3100



## MARTOU DISCUSSES POSSIBLE BRUSSELS, WALLOON ASSOCIATION

Brussels POURQUOI PAS? in French 25 Oct 79 pp 9-12

[Interview with Francois Martou, president of the MOC [Christian Labor Movement]--date not given]

[Text] Francois Martou cast a heavy stone into our community pond by launching his idea of an association between Bruxellois and Walloons in future regional organizations. Therefore, it was important to meet him.

We have been told: as a Belgian (and even as a Belche), one cannot find better. Born in Bruges, secondary studies in Namur, university in Leuven, formerly old town Louvain, Francois Martou is a kind of Fregoli who also has received the gift of ubiquity. Director of the Fopes (UCL [Catholic University of Louvain]), professor at Louvain-la-Neuve, devil's advocate [ame damne]--when necessary--of the FDF [Democratic Front of Brussels French Speakers] but without being, as he puts it, an "apparatchik" of the party, president of the MOC in Brussels, this man wears so many different "hats" that he is no longer a man but a coat rack.

A Walloon born in Flanders, he lives in Brussels. At first impression, he is a man of extremes. Either he talks, and talks a lot, or he remains silent for a long time. In his accent, there are bits of pebbles [caillou] and a slow waltz, a bit of northern harshness, but syllables which are drawn out.

## An Electric Shock

His statements on Brussels and Wallonia in the forum of "Wallonie Libre" had the effect of an electric shock. First among his own group in the FDF where we have witnessed movements in various directions. When she was asked about it, Antoinette Spaak, as in her custom, moistened her index finger to be sure which way the wind was blowing. Andre Lagasse, the sad-faced senator, followed his lead, discretely but firmly. That means a strong faction in the FDF thinks and concludes the same way Francois Martou does.

The latter denies that he spoke rashly. When one gets to know him a little, one no longer has doubts about this. Is Martou the trial balloon for a bipartite instead of a tripartite Belgium? That would be taking Professor Martou for a more volatile person than he really is. To some, the detour will seem superfluous. To others, the maneuver seems clear. What is more, the man himself does not in any way mask his intentions:

"It was useful that the Flemish know what would happen, in institutional, economic and social terms, if they persist in some of their aims."

[Question] Cards on the table: If you persist in avoiding the transitional stage of regionalization and refuse to give Brussels the means of fully exercising its role as third region with a full share, recognize the fact that you could seal an alliance between Wallonia and Brussels. Is that what you want?

Apparently not!

[Answer] "The torpedo threatening the Martens' government is not myself but them!" No one believes that the Martou incident took place by pure chance. It even happened on schedule.

[Answer] "If, on 1 January 1980, as we see it, the second stage of regionalization, the stage that is supposed to be transitional and irreversible, is not approved, will there still be time to announce that we had not foreseen the situation and that we need a delay to restudy our positions? Of course not."

In an article which will appear in LA REVUE NOUVELLE at the beginning of November, Francois Martou gave his views on three points: bipartite or tripartite federalism, Brussels capital or state territory and the question of minorities in Brussels.

[Answer] "The fusion of region and community, the way the Flemish wanted it and got it, will pose more than one problem in Brussels and Wallonia, particularly in Brussels where two communities are side-by-side in the same region."

For the rest, he took up the positions developed by the minister of the French community before the Liege Study and Expansion Society, causing general surprise.

[Answer] "PSC [Christian Social Party] Michel Hansenne said that too obvious complementariness exists between the policies to lead to the community plan and the regional plan to not assure the establishment of institutions which will permit coherent policies to the benefit of our people."

For his part, Francois Martou did the figuring:

[Answer] "In budgetary terms, for current operations, the figures are pathetic and tragic. Of the 1,000 billions of the general budget, the regional sector represents 17 billion and the community sector represents 40 billion. You will not fail to call my attention to the fact that in operations in the capital which involve 140 billion, the regional sector is more important while the community sector is less important and that if we add it all up this will give us 48 billion for the community budget compared to 35 billion for the regional budget. It remains to be seen what criteria will be used to make distribution between regions. Of course, that is of critical interest to the Bruxellois. If the community budget is held to, the present rate of distribution is 54-56. Between the Bruxellois and Walloons there is an agreement which gives Brussels 25 percent of the French-speaking budget. Overall figure, Brussels receives 11.5 percent of the total. As for the regional budget, the capital receives 8.5 percent of the package, including 20 percent for the Flemish and the Bruxellois. If we deduct this 20 percent from the Brussels regional share, that leaves 6.5 percent."

And he proposes a new version of what was our national motto: in union there is strength.

What, then has bad boy Martou invented? To localize, "to specify," "to singularize," as he puts it, Brussels-capital and to give back to the rest of the city its freedom to make an alliance with anyone it sees fit.

[Answer] "What have Uccle, Auderghem, Forest or Ixelles to do with the capital of Belgium? If you take a close look at the situation, where do you see the real function of the capital being performed? In the administrative district, on Law street, at the WTC [expansion unknown], beside the central railroad station."

#### The Misunderstanding

At this point in his reasoning, the Brussels regionalist showed up:

[Answer] "In its role as capital, one wishes to impose upon Brussels, shackles and tutelage; one seeks to amputate its budget. In 1963, the texts used the wording arrondissement of Brussels-capital. But in 1977, when there was a review of the operation of the communes' fund, the thinking was quite different. Up to 1975, Brussels received 22 percent of the communes' fund. In 1981, all that will be left is 12.61 percent. A decrease that is all the more important if we calculate in terms of revenue proper for each commune. That is true, except for Brussels-city. When this was decided, was it not already being said that Brussels-city was not the entire arrondissement of Brussels-capital?"

According to Martou, the misunderstanding was carefully maintained on the subject of Brussels-capital or state territory. This gave rise to all the

linguistic-community juggling. And to make the Brusselsese believe that the moon is made of green cheese.

[Answer] "I have been accused of wanting to expel the capital a bit like Louvain was taken away from Leuven 10 years ago. (At that time, the current president of the MOC-Brussels had the reputation of being a "take-away man"--editor's note) That is untrue! I cannot ignore the fact that the drama of this great city is that people are living there who would prefer for Brussels to be a state territory in disguise, in short a region unlike the others. This would permit, on such and such matter, referral to state authority, with the argument that the case of Brussels is entirely apart. That is exactly what they are preparing for us."

#### The Influence of the FDF

While if a decision is made by common accord that the capital of Belgium is limited to an area of several square kilometers on the side of the neutral zone, the self-determination authority will be given back to the 19 communes, for which efforts were made to give special status. In this event, what better could they decide than to seek an association agreement with the Wallonia region?

The possible danger is that some of the FDF rank and file will find themselves taken in by this fall back to bipartite and not tripartite regionalization.

[Answer] "Let us remember that the FDF was established not only against the Flemish but also against a certain Brussels middle class which thought that the duty of the Brusselsese was to be in the camp of the strongest."

If today, he thinks, the weight in the Parliament of the Democratic Front of French Speakers does not permit the tipping of the balance in favor of a tripartite regionalization, realism demands the proposing of an alternative solution or, in spite of everything, Brussels identity and interests would at best be preserved.

[Answer] "Henri Simonet and Paul Van Den Boyenants are representatives of this clan which thought that for Brussels the status of 'state territory' or even association with Flanders represented the best solution."

The fact remains that in this entire affair, one of the problems to be resolved is that of the minorities.

[Answer] "I say that the 160,000 Flemish of Brussels constitute a minority in a French city. Moreover, we must count 200,000 immigrants of Mediterranean origin, 250,000 French-speaking Brusselsese and 400,000 of Walloon origin. The heart of the problem is here: the affirmed desire of the Flemish to coadminister Brussels in the name of a Flemish minority. If we must resign ourselves to bipartite regionalism, we



propose that Brussels, 19 communes, except for a certain 'capital' perimeter, rejoin Wallonia in an association to be defined to form a French region in which a German-speaking minority and another Dutch-speaking minority (our 160,000 Flemish in Brussels) would coexist."

Ah! But the bets are not all down. Far from it! The fuss over the second stage of regionalization is increasing. Nothing good can come from this. The CVP [Social Christian Party] has just come awake, and the children of Brussels wonder whether they are on the menu. In what order: as an entree or a dessert?

8143

CSO: 3100

## CHANGES WITHIN PVV ANALYZED

Brussels SPECIAL in French 8 Nov 79 pp 16, 17

[Article by Robert Gillet: "What Is Going on in the PVV?"]

[Text] By composing an ideological "paramanifesto" and managing to get a rightist radicalism across, the young Flemish liberals have given proof of their maturity, whereas scarcely a year ago they were still quarreling among themselves like a bunch of rag-pickers.

After the recent congress it held at Courtrai, one is justified in wondering what is going on within the PVV [Party of Liberty and Progress]. And up to the present no valid explanation has been given of this singular phenomenon on the front page of HET LAATSTE NIEUWS ["The Latest News" in Flemish]: "The new generation is giving the PVV ideology a radical direction." In other words, the young people have shaken up their elders and taken direct action on the very foundations of Flemish liberal ideology.

To understand correctly what has happened at Courtrai one must go back in time and remember first of all that the PVV has long been due to hold a congress on doctrine. It was prevented from doing so by the parliamentary elections of December 1978, then by the European ballot in June 1979. This delay due to the hazards of politics had an undeniably beneficial consequence, as no congress had ever been so well prepared by the Paul Hymans Center and a study group from the University of Ghent. By reason of this a hundred meetings were held to draft a doctrinal manifesto contained in a printed booklet of less than 80 pages. Ready in plenty of time, as one can imagine, this manifesto could be passed around to every agency closely or distantly related to Flemish liberalism. This large distribution having taken place, no doubt for the first time in the history of political congresses in Belgium the PVV decided not to form committees to examine each division of the manifesto, but instead offered it for discussion in plenary session where everyone was free to express himself and indeed criticize the document.

Thus it was that the young Flemish liberals, the students, the women's organizations, the trade unions, the federations and plain party members

were able to feel directly involved and able to suggest changes in the text submitted to their discussion. So 212 amendments thus found their way to the party office--a total of 104 printed pages! This situation apparently compelled the members of the party apparatus to keep account of this avalanche of comment and to leave the debate as wide open as possible. This was done, which explains why the congress was unable to finish its work, managing to debate only three out of eight chapters in the end.

### A Compromise

But what sort of document was the original draft manifesto that was presented? In a general way one can say that it constituted a compromise simultaneously taking into account the very fundamentals of liberal Flemish ideology and a sort of Realpolitik. It is true, as Herman De Croo tells us, that "liberalism is a narrow path between freedom (which implies risk) and security. In the Courtrai manifesto the liberalism presented was more on the side of security than of freedom." Thus it was, for instance, that the text proposed by the "stuurgroep" [steering committee] of Courtrai certainly promoted private initiative, but conceded that the government should intervene where private initiative was lacking. In sum, the manifesto leaned rather towards a harmonious balance between the two tendencies that bifurcate in the analysis of the socioeconomic situation of the party and the position of the individual within our society. Classic exercise for an opposition party seeking election victory....

It was precisely to assault such an attitude that the young PVV adherents mounted in force; under the crozier of their president Guy Verhofstadt, since they were given the time, they composed a more radically liberal "paramanifesto" the coloration of which unquestionably takes on rightist characteristics inspired by American liberalism of the Milton Friedman type: antibureaucratic and anti-interventionist.

At this point in the report we should underscore a sort of paradox, inasmuch as Verhofstadt is both privy counselor of the president of the PVV, Willy De Clercq (and therefore ex officio collaborator in the drafting of the "official manifesto") and served as driving force in the composition of the young Flemish liberals' "paramanifesto" which takes fairly formal issue with the party's traditional ideology. He has been taxed with this, without his convictions as one of the "PVV-jongeren" [PVV-youth] being in any way shaken. Dualism? Betrayal? Not a bit. Having finished his job at party headquarters, Verhofstadt was perhaps the one best situated to provide the contradiction to what we shall call the "Courtrai manifesto," helped along by a team of young people perfectly well trained intellectually and aware of what they wanted.

### For the Last 15 Years

Does all this mean that the young people have set themselves in radical opposition to the old party dotards? After all Willy De Clercq, the

president, is no more than an energetic age 50, and Frans Grootjans, past president, is only a few years older. Repository of the official ideology as a result of the "open door to the clergy" gesture on the part of Omer Vanaudenhove, Grootjans, at 57, manages the "Suslovs" of the party without any trace of autocracy and with that orotund bonhomie for which he is appreciated even by his political adversaries. It is true that Merman Vanderpoorten, president of the Courtrai congress, is only a few months younger than Grootjans, but he cuts more of the figure of a "classic" than the others. The one fact does not explain the other. On the other hand it has been noticed that for about the past 15 years it has always been the same three people presiding over PVV congresses, which possibly confers a certain obsolescence on that office.

The fact remains that it is not necessarily among the biographical notes on the sachems of the PVV that one should look for the sudden radicalization of liberal Flemish youth. Rather it should be seen as an operation to establish credibility, lacking--unfortunately for them--in the case of the young people who had affiliated with respectability.

#### Bits of Candy

In fact one must remember that the "regionalization" of Omer Vanaudenhove's Party caused great injury to the young people who saw themselves drawn and quartered at a time when they represented a substantial mass during the period of "unitarism." Following the PLP-PVV rupture total disarray among the young ensued. In Flanders they tore each other to pieces to the point of quarreling like rag-pickers, even taking each other to court and electing two presidents of the "PVV-jongeren." All efforts at reconciliation with then president Grootjans failed, so much so that the PVV began to lose interest in its young adherents completely. This quarrel lasted until just about a year ago, when the resolve took shape. From then on, the liberal Flemish youth felt that to avoid losing their credibility, they must put an end to being thought of as "bits of candy."

Under the presidency of Guy Verhofstadt, the young people decided to demonstrate that they were equal to the challenge of the situation and wanted to put on a show characterized by seriousness and a return to the sources of liberalism, making an entrance into the Courtrai congress... heads high and full of constructive and coherent ideas. They needed an ally with objectivity, and they found one in the person of their former president and leader of the PVV group in the Chamber [of Deputies], Herman de Croo, who refused to occupy any official post of any sort in the organization of the Courtrai congress. This is how thanks to him the young people managed to replace Chapter III of the "Courtrai manifesto" with their own "The Radical Liberal Alternative."

And that is where things stood. The congress of Courtrai will meet again on 18 and 19 January to debate the succeeding chapters of the



manifesto: liberalism and social democracy, liberalism and the civil service, national defense and foreign relations. We should also note that the trade union was defeated on the problem of legal responsibility (which it did not want), the office was unable to put through an emollient to the idea of censorship, but the place of religion in the party remained unchanged, thus preserving Vanaudenhove's idea of pluralism.

Having said that it remains to be emphasized that the liberals seem to be cementing their union with the opposition. On the one hand, nothing that was said at Courtrai could be counteracted by the PRL as a group; on the other, the youth of the PRL and the PVV designated a joint president in the course of their congress at Ostend, in the person of Rudy Van Quackebeke of Ghent. And so?

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CSO: 3100

## ORHON CALLS FOR UNITY ON FOREIGN POLICY

Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 25 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] Nicosia: Populist Party General Chairman Alper Orhon issued a statement yesterday commenting on the latest United Nations resolution.

Noting in his written statement that the most recent UN resolution differs from previous UN resolutions on four points, Alper Orhon stated that the differences in question will be points that prevent the solution of the Cyprus problem for years and serve as a crutch for the Greek Cypriot community. He called upon Head of State Denktas and all the political parties in the north of the island to unite on foreign policy. Orhon listed the four points of the latest resolution which differ from previous UN resolutions as follows:

"In Paragraph 3, the authority to command all the resources in the northern sector of the island (including us, the human resources) is conceded to the Greek Cypriots, under the mask of the Republic of Cyprus.

"In Paragraph 11, the authority and responsibility to enforce the implementation of the UN resolutions is given to the Security Council.

"In Paragraph 12, the authority to form an international commission is granted to the Chairman of the 34th session of the United Nations in the event that no progress is achieved in the intercommunal talks, this commission being authorized to assist the General Secretary.

"Paragraph 14 calls upon this commission to determine what measures will be necessary for the implementation of the UN resolutions."

Stating that it is clear that, within the framework of these various elements, the Cyprus question has been internationalized and pushed into an arena within which sanctions could be imposed against the Turkish

community, Alper Orhon said that, as a result of this resolution, the Greek side will feel more powerful and thus will want to resist sitting down at the conference table before March, 1980.

Continuing, Orhon spoke as follows:

"It is the Turkish side which has a realistic position on the Cyprus problem. In the case of northern Cyprus, interpreted by whatever system of ethics, it is again the Turkish side which is in the right. Yet the years since 1974 have been years in which, in a matter on which we are in the right from every standpoint, we have seen ourselves being squeezed into a corner of ostensible guilt before world public opinion. As Turkish Cypriots, we finally have to show the reasons why we have ended up in an unjust position in a matter on which we are wholly in the right."

Maintaining that at the head of these reasons must come the inadequacies and inconsistencies of the leadership followed until now, Orhon said that "Only with bold and coordinated efforts, obtained through national unity, is it possible for Turkish Cypriots to pursue a policy which will be effective both in foreign relations and as a peaceful tool against the Greeks. With this thought, I call once again upon all the parties in the north of the island, and above all on Mr. Denktas, to cooperate in seeking a solution to our problem. The problem of the Turks of the island has grown too big for Mr. Denktas and his UBP [National Unity Party] government, and has reached the point of overwhelming the community. Other than for our parties to go forth in unity in matters of foreign policy, we have no other road to success."

Orhon wrote as follows in the final portion of his statement:

"A solution to the Cyprus problem is possible by means of intercommunal talks. To bring the Greek Cypriot side to the negotiating table and to put our just position before world opinion requires that all our parties take up the matter with a planned, coordinated approach. It is only with such a method that it will be possible for us to turn world public opinion, which has been inclining more and more toward the Greeks, to our side. In the Cyprus issue, we are the side which is in the right, and we must be the stronger side as well."

9173

CSO: 4907

## NEW TESCO PARTY ISSUES NOTICE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 26 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] The establishment of the Turkish Resistance Party [MTP], on whose formation activities are continuing, was announced yesterday.

The MTP notice of establishment, consisting of seven principles, reads as follows:

Purpose and Principles

Purpose

The Turkish Resistance Party (MTP) has been formed in accordance with the first paragraph of article 8 of the law on political parties in order to direct life in the free Turkish sector formed by the Turkish Cypriot Community following the Peace Offensive along a stable course. The aim of our party is to unite the Turkish community on Cyprus under one state and around a National outlook. We, as the MTP, believe that, once we have united around a National outlook, the Turkish community will leave the current troubled days behind it. In our view, the development of the Turkish community cannot be secured by imitating foreign doctrines and systems of administration, which have come about within the conditions of foreign countries. Neither Capitalism or liberalism, on the one hand, nor Communism on the other, can be of benefit to the Turkish community. The system and outlook which will bring about the progress of the Turkish community must be a national outlook which is appropriate to the characteristics of the Turkish nation, and which bears in mind the reality of the Muslim Turkish Nation, accepting modern science and technology as a guide.

The formula for this, in brief, is for the Turkish community's labor potential to be rationally matched up to the factors of national production, and for the State, by opening up the paths of production, to take all the necessary measures and provide all the necessary assistance, and thus to carry out the role which falls to it in increasing the national income.



The MPP comprises a group who claim to hold just such a national outlook.

We, as the Turkish Resistance Party, hold the following seven principles, and consider ourselves bound to carry out our duty in line with these principles.

#### Principle 1: Nationalism

Turkish nationalism is a deep affection and attachment felt for the Turkish Cypriot community; the desire to rescue it from the current difficult situation and make it into a society powerful, prosperous, happy, and at the forefront of modern civilization, living honorably far from any sort of fear or oppression; and the emotion caused by this desire. It is just this which is the definition and the explanation of nationalism, our first principle. To this, we want to add the word Turkism. We are Nationalists, and we are Turkists. Why are we Turkists? Because our Nation is the Turkish Nation. What does Turkism mean? Turkism is giving first priority to the goal and ideal of having everything that the Turkish Nation does, in every aspect of its life, be suitable to the Turkish spirit and Turkish tradition, as well as beneficial to the Turks.

We will speak Turkish and will hold Turkish above all else. We will not lose sight of the condition that everything that is done must accord with the Turkish nature and the spirit of the Turkish race, and must benefit the Turkish Cypriot community. In our view, this is a brief definition of Turkism.

#### Principle 2: Idealism

Our idealism is that of bringing the Turkish Cypriot community by the quickest route and the shortest time possible to the highest level of modern civilization, to make it happy and prosperous, and to give it a free, independent, and self-sufficient life.

#### Principle 3: Moralism

This means that those things which we accept as the basis for the principle of moralism will be based on the conditions of being suitable to the spirit of the Turkish Cypriot community, and the traditions, customs, and beliefs of the Turkish Nation, as well as to the laws of nature, and of being beneficial to the Turkish Cypriot community.

#### Principle 4: Social welfarism

This is the view that every sort of activity must be carried out in such a way as will be to the benefit of the Turkish Cypriot community. This includes two separate aspects: the social and the economic.

From the economic standpoint, it entails the view which accepts the principle of private property but opposes the utilization of private property counter to the welfare of the Nation.

It anticipates a mixed economy, as well as state supervision over the main, strategic economic activities.

As a social view, it calls for the establishment of a system based on social justice, equal opportunity, social security, and an organization of mutual social aid.

#### Principle 5: Scientism

The basis of scientism is to study the facts with a scientific mentality, devoid of prejudices and preconceptions, and to make science the guide in every activity which will be initiated.

#### Principle 6: Love of Liberty and Personality

The provision of all the freedoms written in the Charter of the United Nations has been made a goal. We accept the development of people's individual personalities as a beneficial path toward the progress of society.

#### Principle 7: Support for Farmers

We anticipate developing the villages within the agricultural sector. We intend to encourage cooperatives, so that the villagers can be saved from usurers and provided with the credit and the other aid which they need.

After stating these seven fundamental principles, we now intend to state our views, as MTP, on the Cyprus problem.

First of all: we support taking whatever steps are necessary for peace. Yet we do not support any final solution which would be contrary to the interests of the Turkish Cypriot community. We support only a permanent solution which would protect the interests of the Turkish community.

We are of the opinion that this solution could be obtained either by a Republic of Cyprus with two federated regions represented under equal conditions — this would be possible with Turkey's assuming guarantorship, to guarantee our rights — or by the establishment of an independent Turkish Cypriot State.

This is our view as MTP, and we are resolved to maintain it.

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CSO: 4907

## EDITORIAL ON TFSC'S DWINDLING RESOURCES

Nicosia OLAY in Turkish 19 Nov 79 p 24

[Editorial by Dogan Kamer]

[Text] Until a few years ago, those who travelled along the main road between Akdogan and Kopru used to pass between verdant citrus orchards and olive groves. Today, travellers along the same road see olive trees barely clinging to life and dessicated citrus groves.

The current state of the enterprise at Kopru, which at one time had been among the most exemplary citrus groves of all Cyprus, is enough to sadden even the most insensitive and unfeeling individual. Just 5 or 6 years ago, this citrus plantation of about 300 donum [about 75 acres] was the chief source of support for hundreds of people. Three years after the Turkish Peace Offensive, these groves were being successfully run in a collective manner, but, as a result of an erroneous decision made in 1977, the enterprise was divided into 28 separate portions and distributed to individuals. Since it was not feasible for this plantation, which had been furnished as a single enterprise and all of whose infra-structure facilities were arranged accordingly, to be operated by separate individuals, the orchards began to dry out on that very day.

As an untended citrus grove takes only about 4 or 5 years to become totally worthless, while an olive tree takes 8 to 10 years to reach the same state, does not one wonder how the destruction of the region's natural resources has been able to escape the attention of the relevant authorities for all this time?

Does not the dessication of a citrus or olive plantation, which can be created only with great investment and labor, comprise a loss for the whole community? What is the meaning of the officials' merely looking on at the dessication of these valuable properties, which are such an important source of income for our nation's economy?

Why aren't those individuals entrusted with protecting state properties performing their duties?

From conversations with the people of the area, the conclusion is drawn that, in general, all the fault rests with the political administration. The reasons listed include: a general inoperability of water pumps, the incorrect land distribution system, a failure to take measures to prevent the destruction of state properties after the allocation of the groves, a failure to keep track of the manner in which state properties were being used, and the failure of the political administration to take any action against those who were destroying the state's agricultural resources.

What is seen is that, if the present situation continues, only empty fields, suitable only for grain production, will soon be left in the area between the villages of Akdogan and Kopru. This means a great retrogression, and a fall in the nation's production. For this reason, it is essential that the necessary measures be taken before the olive and citrus groves dry out completely, at least within this area.

The problem has really reached the point of no return. If no action is taken to save the groves and trees by the coming summer months, these valuable resources will have been lost entirely. In the future, renewed production of olives or citrus fruits in these areas will require a great deal of time, in addition to significant investment. For this reason, the most rational course would be to resolve the matter today, rather than looking for people to heap the blame on in a few years.

9173

CSO: 4907

## ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH IRAN, KRUPP AFFAIR DISCUSSED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Dec 79 pp 32-34

[Article: "High Morals"]

[Text] The seizure of Krupp by the Morgan Bank could have unpleasant consequences for German exporters--business with Iran is in trouble anyway.

Last week, on Wednesday afternoon, Harald Kuehnen, personally liable partner of the Oppenheim Bank, asked to be connected with the management of a New York bank, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

The private Cologne banker was calling his U.S. colleagues in his capacity as president of the Association of Banks. To him the matter was urgent: The bank president wanted to persuade Morgan's managers to rescind the seizure of the Iranian interest in the Krupp Concern in Essen.

The German pleaded with the American over the telephone, stating that the seizure would imperil the delicate international financial structure. There would be a danger of acts of revenge from Tehran; this time they would also be directed against Germans.

Nevertheless, the reaction by Morgan's managers was extremely cool: They would have to represent the interests of their firm, and their decision was final.

Nothing could be saved any longer anyway. Already on Thursday the week before last, around 1600, an officer of the court of the city of Essen had delivered to Berthold Beitz, administrator of the Krupp empire, the procured order of attachment.

The order that had been issued by the Essen court concerns the 25.01-percent share of the Iranian government in the Friedrich Krupp GmbH; now Iran can no longer sell it.

The judges had an executor take a duplicate of the official paper to the Ministry of Justice in Bonn. Ludwig Dimbeck, vice president of the Essen district court, explained: "The decision will subsequently be delivered to Iran through diplomatic channels."



The judges in Essen will not negotiate about the seizure until Iran protests against the decision.

But even if the judges should rule that the seizure is legal, it is highly improbable that Persia's interest in Krupp will be on the auction block, because Iranian interest payments--the reason for the seizure by uncouth U.S. bankers--had been deposited in U.S. accounts a long time ago. As soon as President Carter lifts the blockade against Persian dollar assets, the money will be transferred to the Morgan Bank.

Nevertheless, whether the legal battle will be settled in favor of the Persians or the Americans, whether the U.S. bank will receive its \$40-million payment owed by the Persians from the Krupp account, matters little--for FRG Germans the American coup could have undesirable consequences.

As a matter of fact, to date Germans have fared quite well in post-revolutionary Iran: Although Bonn's government officials and their businessmen did not court the Shah any less than the Americans did, to date they have been almost unmolested.

The Americans might succeed, however, in drawing the Germans into their economic war with Iran by tampering with Krupp. At the latest, when Essen judges award to the U.S. bank Iranian ownership in Krupp property, FRG Germans in Tehran could be called accomplices of the Yankees.

This prospect makes German bankers and industrialists almost shudder, because they still have not yet written off the one-time seller's paradise of Iran altogether.

Why shouldn't they? After the worst revolutionary disorders had subsided, Iranians resumed prompt repayment of their debts. Officials at the Ministry of Economics are enthusiastic about the Persian "high morals in paying debts."

Even after the hostages had been seized at the U.S. embassy in Iran, things remained almost unchanged. A few days ago, when the Tehran representative of the Dresdner Bank made his appearance at the central office in Frankfurt, he brought good news: The Persians had just remitted DM 7.5 million for commissions and fees in connection with a DM 1.5 billion loan for a conventional power plant on the Caspian Sea, the construction of which is continuing indefatigably.

Still, most payments are on old debts, new business deals are rare. There is no longer a particular demand for German industrialists, who during the golden times of the Shah were earning such magnificent sums.

Whereas in 1978 West Germans, who were the biggest suppliers to Iran, sold to the Persian empire goods in the amount of DM 6.7 billion, sales during 1979, the year of the revolution, amounted to only DM 1.7 billion until the end of September--barely one-fourth of the amount of the preceding year.

Compared to other Western industrial nations, however, the Germans are still doing quite well. The Japanese lost as much as 85 percent of their trade with the Persians.

In Khomeyni's Persia, the areas in which money can be made are no longer proud industrial monuments like nuclear power plants, machine-tool factories or refineries. "The capital-investment business is practically dead," Hans-Juergen Mueller, business manager of the Association of German Exporters, said. Current items in demand are consumer goods, particularly food.

This year, a few Hamburg traders are even shipping more spare parts and food items to Iran than they did in 1978, the year before the revolution. Obviously, the new rulers in Iran have been making an attempt to replace American with European sources.

Since the freezing of Iranian dollar assets by U.S. President Carter, the Persians have also increased their efforts to replace U.S. currencies with German marks.

In the middle of last week, for instance, the money managers of the Ayatollah informed the bosses of the American multinational Chemical Bank that they would no longer make interest and amortization payments, which were due on a 130-million Eurodollar loan, in the leading Western currency. Instead, they now want to settle their debts in German marks.

Many managers doubt that following the seizure of the Krupp interest, Persians will continue to cultivate their preference for German goods and German currency as lovingly as has been the case to date.

Anyway, they feel that it is advisable to avoid any further irritations of the solvent Persians. German bankers want to boycott an anti-Iran meeting to which the New York Chase Manhattan Bank invited 100 Western credit institutions last Thursday by telegram.

#### 'Sitting on Live Ammunition'

According to reports from Tehran by SPiegel reporter Michael Schmidt-Klingenberg, German businessmen and technicians in Persia fear that after the occupation of the U.S. embassy, the public anger could also be directed against them.

In Takht-e Jamshid, the main business street in Tehran, which now bears the name of the deceased Ayatollah Taleghani, the sound of muffled drum-beats could be heard. Persian Moslems in rhythmic goose step were moving past the almost deserted high-rise bank buildings and practically unoccupied branches of foreign concerns.

Oriental scimitars were flashing, keeping time with the beat of monotonously recurring songs. Only neon lights which had been dismantled somewhere in

office foyers and were supplied with electricity by mobile generators cast a modern light on the medieval scene: The destination of the endless pilgrimages was the American embassy occupied by Iranian students.

The route of these pilgrims also led by a few large German firms. But the Siemens offices or the Lufthansa ticket agency noticeable by their large illuminating signs--although they had been turned off--were totally ignored. It is evident from the scarecrows with Yankee hats that the hatred of the demonstrators is still directed at Americans alone.

Nevertheless, it is of little comfort for those German managers who are still in the Persian metropolis. They fear that sometime in the future the wrath of the masses might also be directed against businessmen, engineers and technicians from the FRG. One person already became a victim in October. Hans-Joachim Leib, chief administrator of the Meick Pharmaceutical Concern, was shot and killed by a raiding squad.

"It is like sitting on live ammunition," Paul Hermann Huth, chief of the Tehran Thyssen Office, said describing this situation. The German steel concern finds itself in a particularly delicate situation in revolutionary Iran. A week before last Thyssen was asked to complete the refinery in Isfahan which had been started together with the U.S. firm Fluor; the last 50 Americans had to leave the construction site by order of the U.S. State Department. "We are trying to take over the post of the Americans," Huth says--he refuses to say any more in order to avoid misunderstandings with his sensitive Iranian business partners.

German embassy officials made an earnest effort to erase the embarrassing impression that the Germans might profit from the Persian-American economic war. Klaus Barth, economic adviser of the German embassy, stated: "I doubt very much that we will create beautiful flowerpots from the broken pieces left by the Americans." The watchword of the hour is "reduction." Following a very diplomatic recommendation by Ambassador Gerhard Ritzel, approximately 400 Germans, mostly women and children, have left the country since the hostages were seized at the U.S. embassy. At one time there were 15,000 Germans in Iran, now only 1,500 remain.

The recommendation to leave the country which was made by the embassy and managers of several German firms to their personnel in Iran corresponds at times to the wishes of Iranian business partners. For instance, the few Germans who remained at the nuclear-power-plant project in Bushehr, which at one time was the largest construction site in Iran and which has been canceled in the meantime, were told recently that they were no longer needed.

The builders of the plant in the desert are at a loss as to what the Islamic revolutionaries intend to do with the atomic ruin. Soon there will be little that can be done with it.

Already a few of the diesel-operated electric generators that are part of the power plant project are no longer functioning; but the electricity

is urgently needed for the dehumidifier that protects sensitive parts of the atomic power plant against the humid and hot desert air.

In addition to the KWU people who left last week by air, a technician from the German Honeywell Bull had to pack his suitcase. The man had only recently been invited into the country to help start a textile fiber plant in Isfahan. The plant for the production of acrylic and polyester fibers had been completed only last year under the direction of Du Pont, the U.S. chemical giant. But it lay idle because of a lack of raw materials and because production costs were too high to compete internationally.

After working together smoothly for 5 weeks, the Iranians suddenly told the German: "We don't need foreigners any longer."

"Okay," said the man who had been thrown out, "but don't think that I will come back when you need me."

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CSO: 3103

## FDP ACTIONS IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG NOTED

## New Leaders in NRW

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Dec 79 p 1

[Report by "L.B.": "Hirsch and Mrs Funcke Head FDP in Dusseldorf--Weyre Calls for New Unity--Party Congress in Muenster"]

[Text] Meunster, 9 December--Half a year before the Landtag elections in May, the Free Democrats in North Rhine-Westphalia have elected a new political leadership. The previous Land chairman, Minister of Economics Riemer, having been stripped of his authority 4 weeks ago, a special party congress in Muenster this weekend elected Minister of the Interior Hirsch to be the new chairman and the new minister of economics in Duesseldorf, and Liselotte Funcke to be his deputy in addition to Federal Minister of Economics Lambsdorff. Thus the FDP followed the personnel proposals put forward jointly by the federal chairman, Genscher, and the Land executive.

The change in leadership took place in Muenster by secret vote, without discussion. Hirsch received 298 (almost 84 percent) of the 356 delegates' votes. Mrs Funcke obtained 329 of 358 votes, or almost 92 percent. The party congress, which at first had appeared to be in a depressive mood, received the result with visible relief. Previously the honorary chairman, Weyer--for many years a minister in Duesseldorf and head of the Land party--had urged the party congress to display strength and confidence at the elections. He said the party was worried, had got into difficulties and had to take a serious view of this. Weyer prevented discussion about the Riemer affair and, pointing out that the events of the last weeks and months must never be allowed to recur, called on the FDP "to roll up its sleeves." Every effort now had to be directed toward regaining the voters' confidence.

Hirsch too, in his capacity of new Land chairman, criticized his party in his address. He said the supreme command now was solidarity and participation. There had to be an immediate end to "picayune quarrels and jockeying for position." About the FDP statutes, Hirsch said: "Too many chiefs and too few Indians--that won't work." The party congress accorded Hirsch long applause. He said that the CDU, not even being fit to function as opposition, was not qualified to rule in North Rhine-Westphalia. But he also expounded



situations which could cause new difficulties for Genscher and the party. Thus, for "reasons of conscience," he rejected the introduction of breeder technology, expressed skepticism concerning lasting school reforms and professed support for conscientious service to the state and a consequent sense of responsibility. The party congress passed an election platform whose principles are guided by the theses of Freiburg and complements them with demands. With almost 26,000 members, the party for the first time in years is showing an increase in membership, but this for the most part is made up of Young Democrats.

Minister President Rau (SPD) says he is "very pleased" about the "manifested stability of the FDP" and states that there is an excellent basis for continuing cooperation with it. The CDU states that, having lashed his party as the SPD's "portside cockboat," the FDP with Hirsch has said goodbye to the center of the political spectrum. Biedenkopf talks of a "remnant FDP bereft of strength and ideas" and split to such an extent that Hirsch cannot count on solidarity.

#### No Coalition With SPD

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] Stuttgart, 9 December (DPA)--The executive of the Baden-Wuerttemberg FDP intends to go into the Landtag elections next March without a coalition statement. Before the last Landtag elections, the FDP came out for a coalition with the SPD. The current proposal by the Land executive will be decided on by the party congress in January. FDP chief Morlok told the press in Stuttgart that the supreme aim of his party was to break the CDU's absolute majority in the Landtag. The 23-member body moreover came out in favor of various "inalienable" demands. These include abolition of the present vetting practice in the case of applicants for public service, expanded data protection, offering integrated comprehensive schools, abolition of the standard length of study at universities [Regelstudienzeit] and of the limitation of admission for studies [Numerus clausus]. In addition the Land executive supports an energy policy aimed at forgoing the use of nuclear energy in the "foreseeable future."

8790

CSO: 3103

NEW REFINERY PROPOSED TO MEET TITANIUM SHORTAGE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Dec 79 pp 112, 115

[Article: "An Old Idea Revived"]

[Text] Now that the Soviets have stopped delivery of their titanium, German industry wants to produce the desired light metal itself.

When Dietrich Thureau steps on the pedals, he steps on titanium. When an Airbus starts, the useful metal is there too. About a ton of titanium is in motors and other airplane parts.

The dull silver metal has singular characteristics for airplane manufacturers: It is almost as light as aluminum and as stable as steel. Thus, German industry has been hit all the harder now that the desired material has become rare.

For the Soviet Union, up to now the principal supplier of titanium, no longer supplies the metal. Apparently, according to the duped customers, the Soviets need every ton themselves to provide their submarine fleet with greater speed through the employment of the light metal.

With 35,000 tons per year the Soviets produce almost one-half of the world's entire titanium production. Up to now it was customary for them to deliver about 2,000 tons each year to the FRG and at the same time to supply other West Europeans like the French, with the light metal.

The deal went so smoothly that it had up to now occurred neither to the Germans nor to the French to establish their own titanium factory. For in the calculation of capitalists there was a decisive lack of the otherwise so desired metal: The production of titanium, according to a rule of thumb of the industry, costs ten times as much as the production of steel.

The basic ingredients of titanium, the minerals rutile and ilmenite, are abundant in the world--in Australia's sands as well as in America or Canada. However, complicated processes are required to concentrate the titanium particles which are dispersed and partially linked to iron.

The Europeans therefore left the expensive production to the Russians, who were less concerned with costs as they were with obtaining hard currency from the West. As late as last fall the two most important West German titanium processors, Krupp and Thyssen, paid DM 10 per kilo. Now, after the Soviet ban on exports, hardly a gram is to be had even at DM30 per kilo.

With uneasiness the Europeans looked for new suppliers. Buyers could immediately eliminate the only European factory, an ancient production center in the North of England which provided Rolls Royce, Britain's company of traditions, with titanium for the construction of airplane motors. It is being torn down now.

The Germans and the French did not find anything in the United States either. America's airplane manufacturers need every kilo of domestic product. The Americans appear on the world market--if at all--as buyers.

Thus, the Europeans had finally to find friends in the Far East. The Japanese sprang to their aid and promised deliveries for next year, however, at handsome prices.

This encouraged the embittered buyers to conceive of producing titanium themselves. In France the integrated concern Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann asked the authorities whether federal aid could be expected for a titanium plant.

When the government declined, the French looked for partners on the other side of the Rhine. But Thyssen as well as Krupp are reluctant to go in with the French. Krupp, according to insiders, does not have the money. And the Thyssen concern, which already has far-reaching branches, does not want to become involved in a new area.

Then there is also a technicality which separates the Germans from the French. There are two processes for the chemical preparation of titanium which require very different auxiliary agents. The Japanese and the Soviets use magnesium, and the Germans are also accustomed to magnesium titanium. The French and the British, however, swear upon sodium. An agreement with the French does not seem possible. Pechiney is one of the most important producers of sodium.

In the meantime the chemical miniwar brought the Germans to other considerations. The Frankfurt Metal Society, next to Krupp and Thyssen the third West German titanium processor, found pleasure in an old idea, the idea of self-sufficiency.

The Frankfurt Company, known for advanced technologies—principally because of its subsidiary Lurgi, would like to construct a German titanium plant. The plan should not fail for lack of funds (estimated investment costs: DM 80 million).

What is lacking, of course, are sure takers at high prices. For of the 2,000 to 3,000 ton capacity, for which the plant must be designed if it is to operate efficiently, the Metal Company itself needs only about 1,000 tons.

Krupp and Thyssen, it is true, would be happy at present to take up to 2,500 tons. But the people in Frankfurt do not want to give any guarantees on long-term purchases. They would probably no longer buy the more expensive German titanium if the Soviets were to deliver cheaply again.

The Metal Society, however, would need the current high prices for a few years, so that the new plant could pay for itself. Up to now help from Bonn was not to be expected. Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff is keeping to his market economy principles, believing that industry should take care of itself.

The Metal Society in the meantime hopes that Lambsdorff's reservations can perhaps be set aside by his colleagues in the Defense Ministry. For titanium is an indispensable material for the production of the European multi-purpose fighter plane Tornado.

The people in Frankfurt, who want to finish up the construction of a titanium plant quickly, do not want to wait much longer for news from Bonn. According to a spokesman for the Metal Society, "the decision will be made" at the beginning of next year.

9485

CSO: 3103

## AUTOMATIC, SECURE MILITARY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German Nov 79 pp 618-621

[Article by Wolfram Maessing: "Automated Corps Communications Network — Automatic, Secure Telecommunications Network of the Combat Zone"]

[Text] An efficient telecommunications system is of the utmost importance to the combat value of conventional armed forces. In modern war automatic, secure and mobile combat zone telecommunications networks are essential. Many armed forces have recognized this need and started the development of efficient integrated networks. The German Bundeswehr [federal armed forces] is the first in NATO to have introduced such a system.

## Missions and System Concept

At the end of the 1960's the BWB [Federal Office for Military Equipment and Procurement] was tasked with developing, for mobile use by the army, a communications system which would reflect the latest state of technology and meet modern requirements of tactical and strategic command. The most important requirements were automation, uncomplicated employment, simple and sure handling, modular construction, mobility, robustness and insensitivity to environmental influences, rapid and certain establishment of communications — even with partial destruction of the network — and secure radio relay segments. The condition of being able to continue to use in years ahead available transmission means in both military and postal areas and also of putting newly developed transmission equipment into operation resulted in an analog system configuration with space-division exchange. The requirement for security [resulted in] directivity transmission on the radio relay paths. This resulted in a modern telecommunication system concept with the following important characteristics:

- Standard network for speech and data (via modems or carrier telegraph equipment) based on the telecommunications standard channel (Figure 8) [not reproduced].
- A network structure not tied in to any hierarchy [and] with long-distance [radio] communications levels in a grid-shaped network structure and a terminal traffic level below this.



- Networks with more than 40 four-wire toll centers; interconnections up to over 90 toll centers.
- A new type of path-finding procedure at the remote level with signalling over central data channels.
- Modularly arranged toll centers with stored-program computer control expandable to 256 four-wire connections (Figures 5 and 7) [not reproduced].
- Modularly arranged terminal exchanges with full-electronic control expandable to 216 two-wire connections (Figure 6) [not reproduced].
- Central network monitoring.

#### Network Structure and Numbering

The requirement for a high degree of survivability and uncomplicated usability resulted in a simple network structure. It has two levels, a long-distance communications level with four-wire toll centers and a lower terminal traffic level with two-wire terminal exchanges. In this network structure numbering does not depend on the structural organization of the units to be served or on a certain geographically determined arrangement of exchange centers. There are only subscriber numbers permanently assigned to subscribers according to their function.

At the uniform remote levels both paths and exchanges are on a basis of full equality. Path selection can serve all existing circuit paths and toll offices, offers the greatest possible variety and thus increases network survivability. Establishing communications is simple and transmission quality is guaranteed by homogeneous four-wire through switching.

The sources and negative sources of traffic are to be found at the terminal level. The internal traffic of a unit is passed only on installations at the terminal level whereas traffic between units at the terminal level passes only over the long-distance level. This results in a clear separation between internal and long-distance traffic and also in a traffic control which is independent of the various path possibilities at both network levels. The traffic relations have simple numbering. Each subscriber number consists of seven digits with four digits representing a functional designation at the terminal level and three digits the individual subscriber within a terminal exchange. Subscribers with access to toll centers have corresponding seven-digit numbers. The four-digit functional designator is not used in terminal exchange internal traffic. The prefix 9 is used to gain access to long-distance communications from one's own network with an additional 9 plus a two-digit network code used to gain access to a foreign Autoko [automated corps communications network] network (Figure 3) [not reproduced]. Communications with networks of different types is now via manual exchanges but an intelligent interface device for automatic transfer via NATO interfaces will be available in the near future (Figure 2) [not reproduced].

## Homing-Path Selection Procedures

A path selection procedure based on permanent communications ways selectable by numbering is not optimal in this case. It either fails to make use of the multiplicity of paths or it requires excess memory capacity. If, in addition, path information does not remain constant as in a stationary network but rather continually changes as a result of network dynamics, a continuous signal exchange between exchanges is required. Given large fluctuations in the network structure, this signal exchange ultimately results in amounts of data that considerably exceed normal traffic and thus cause unacceptable loads on the network. Nor can an "on-line correction" be guaranteed, especially in critical situations.

For this reason a modified "saturation routing" is used for homing. This refers to a path selection procedure which automatically adapts to continuous network changes and varying traffic loads, also finds the last available path in all situations but still always prefers the shortest free path.

Homing is done by the following principle. On the basis of subscriber-dialled information received at the trunk exchange, search reports are sent "forward" from the point of origin to all available exchanges to query the desired target without previous information about its location. From the located target exchange the connection is established to the desired terminal exchange and subsequently in the reverse direction so that a response is transmitted along the same path over which the search report first reached its target. Finding this path is done by comparing the response with search report information stored in the memory. Finally, calling of the desired subscriber is done on a timely basis by transmitting a switching receipt in the forward direction (Figure 4) [not reproduced]. Transmitting appropriate information in the responses ensures that a communication path is always established. The time between end of dialling and completion of the connection is 2 to 6 seconds.

## Network Monitoring and Interrogation

Changes in network structure and in the geographic location of subscribers and exchanges must frequently be expected in mobile military communications networks. For this reason the communications command can, from a central interrogation location, monitor network configuration and operational conditions with network monitoring equipment. The software packages available in each trunk exchange are used for this purpose. [These packages] automatically transmit their information to the network monitoring equipment when interrogated. Two completely independent central network interrogations per network can be employed.

## Transmitting Equipment

Connection between nodes is accomplished with radio relay (FM 12/800 and the followon equipment FM 1000) in groups of 12 or 24 channels. The group signal must be enciphered both to make the group secure and also to prevent any conclusions being drawn from their traffic density (traffic flow security) such as suddenly increasing traffic on certain stretches.

For this reason [the signal] must be put into digital form. In a 12-channel PCM [pulse code modulation] device 12 four-wire channels of 0.3-3.4kHz including signal conductors (standard channel) are digitalized using PCM with 48 Kbit per channel to a group signal of 576 Kbit.

The unusual bit rate of 48 Kbit/s (CCITT: 64 Kbit/s) was the result of a compromise between transmission quality and bandwidth requirement in the radio relay frequency positions. The Eurocom DCDM (digit controlled delta modulation) of 32 Kbit/s, which offers at least the same quality at a lesser bandwidth, was unfortunately not yet so proven that it could have been used as a digitalizing procedure when the Autoko system was being designed.

The digital signal is mixed in the cipher equipment in a random number sequence without repetition and fed to the terminal device. This changes the enciphered binary signals into a form suitable for transmission over field trunk cable. In the radio relay equipment at the other end of the cable, the binary signals are restored by an additional line equalizer and transmitted from the radio relay equipment in the frequency range of 610-960 MHz. On the receiving side the sequence is repeated in reverse. The prerequisite, of course, is setting the right "key" to produce the same random number sequence as on the sending side.

Despite digital group transmission Autoko is a pure analog system! Thus any other transmission media — postal current paths — can be used if they meet the criteria of the "standard channel."

Transmission equipment also includes the interface devices which provide the 4-2 wire junction and signalling matching between nodes and terminal levels and the connection of direct subscribers to the nodes.

## Future Further Developments

Autoko Phase II: Renewal of radio relay components by introduction of the modern and more efficient FM 1000 radio relay system.

Autoko Phase III: Automatic radio network. Mobile radio subscribers will be combined via radio access points and tied in to the node network. Then they will have network access while moving just like other subscribers. These radio communications will also be enciphered and equipped with measures against ECM.

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CSO: 3103

## CHIRAC COMMENTS ON IMMIGRATION POLICY, SPANISH EEC ENTRY

Madrid YA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 10

[Interview with Paris mayor Jacques Chirac, in Paris in his office at city hall, by Antonio Pelayo: "Chirac, an Advocate of Close Ties Between Spain and the EEC"; date not given]

[Text] "The bonds between cities respecting democracy must be tightened and closer relations established among them so as to face up to the multiple threats to civic liberty." These words of Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, define the climate in which the mayor of Madrid will be received in the French capital. Enrique Tierno Galvan is arriving today, Tuesday, in the late afternoon for a 48-hour visit.

Jacques Chirac received this correspondent and the EFE agency's representative in Paris in his magnificent office at city hall. His affable welcome did not alter the firmness of his stands. He began by saying, "I wish first of all to make an explanatory statement. Madrid's mayor expressed a desire to visit Paris and I agreed with pleasure to issue an invitation to him. However, it is two mayors who are going to meet to discuss problems their two cities have in common. I do not want to become involved in other problems and I am not receiving him in my capacity as leader of the Gaullist Party but as the mayor of Paris."

The dialog was thus opened with this point having been made. However, Chirac immediately thereafter noted that he was prepared to reply to any questions put to him even in the event that they went beyond the municipal sphere. General de Gaulle liked the "Europe of fatherlands."

[Question] From the Paris City Hall you seem to be advocating a "Europe made up of the cities."

[Answer] Democracy is the target of many attacks. The technocrats and a few politicians do not like the freedom of communities. Democracy in everyday life is the best way of protecting it. The decentralization of powers is an indispensable counterpoint to ensure democratic freedom. That is why I launched this policy of unity among large cities.

[Question] Your municipal policy seems more open than that of other cities with respect to the immigrant population.



[Answer] At least 20 percent of the population of Paris is made up of immigrants from other countries. Sometimes these people live under difficult conditions with modest jobs, skimping a great deal to make ends meet. These people are necessary for the development of France and of Paris. Thanks to them the cities retain a popular character and one that is not excessively bourgeois, and thanks to them the birth rate in this country is not at all catastrophic. That is why I have developed a policy of devoting attention to them particularly with respect to housing, the presence of cultural events from their country of origin so that they may not feel at all uprooted. I wish to avoid concentrations that might foster the idea of a "ghetto."

### The Rights of Immigrants

[Question] But this does not appear to be the goal of the government's current policy concerning immigration.

[Answer] I must make clear that I am totally opposed to the bills submitted by M. Minister of Interior Bonnet and by the secretary of state for immigrants, Stolern. The Gaullist stance is completely against these proposals and against anything at all endangering the rights of immigrants. To me it does not seem a good idea to encourage foreigners to go back to their countries of origin by offering them money. Moreover, in general, many of these immigrants end up fitting into France very well. Similarly, I do not believe, as is said without any accuracy at all, that the percentages of criminality or delinquency are greater among the immigrants than among the French; the reverse is definitely the case. Among other reasons because the former have more reason to fear a confrontation with the police.

[Question] A Spanish newsman cannot fail to raise with Chirac the subject of our entry into the EEC [European Economic Community], a subject on which the Gaullist leader has expressed his views, especially during the elections to the European Parliament.

[Answer] I wish to start off by saying, Chirac stated, that at times during election periods, nuances may seem sharper. I am an advocate of close ties between Spain and the EEC. We should be united in defending democratic values and consequently the association is a positive one. Moreover, the Mediterranean exists and so does a Mediterranean policy. Today, the European community is too Germanic, Anglo-Saxon, Nordic. Restoring it to balance by means of the South would be beneficial, especially if in addition, as we are doing, an active African policy is sought. The RPR [Rally for the Republic] advocates building a united Europe, not for Utopian purposes, but rather so as better to defend the ideal of freedom. As long as the European community functioned with six countries, the most perceptible progress was recorded in community integration, specifically with respect to agricultural policy. Since the incorporation of three additional countries, including England, which never had "vocation" for Europe, this institution has been slipping not to term it at a standstill. If it is expanded to 12 members, the community will cease to exist and everything will be reduced to a free trade area. It seems to me



that there is a contradiction between expanding the community and increasing its depth. But on top of that there exist serious technical problems. In the specific case of Spain, agriculture, fishing and employment could represent serious obstacles.

[Question] In your view, could the economic plan for the great southwest, which President Giscard d'Estaing has just announced, be an answer to these problems?

[Answer] You are not unaware that we are already engaged in an election campaign for the 1981 presidential elections, Chirac pointed out in a cool ironic tone, and at the present time there are major economic plans to suit every taste, meaning that there aren't any for anyone. I do not think much of the 10-year plan proposed for the great southwest because I do not believe furthermore in the possibility of reconverting agriculture. To achieve this will take more than one generation. But 10 years from now, everything will have changed a great deal.

#### Economic Opposition

[Question] But the government is going ahead with its policy favoring Spain's entry. What can the RPR do to oppose it?

[Answer] In the first place our opposition is purely economic, not political, and once the problems have been resolved, we would have no objections. I am against Spain's entry being effected without serious reforms in your country that would place it in a position equal to the other European countries; in the tax sphere, for example. The political advantages will always be obvious; let us therefore resolve the economic disadvantages. Consequently, I do not say that Spain should not join the Common Market; I assert that it should not do so unless it accepts the EEC's rules of the game and this is what has to be achieved. The RPR can do a little or a lot. Do not forget that Parliament must ratify the entry of an additional country into the European Community. When the case arises, we will have an alternative: Either the economic problems will have been resolved and then there will be no difficulty or our side, or they will persist, in which case we would vote against it. But I insist that our stand is not negative as a matter of principle regarding Spain's entry into the EEC.

[Question] Although your position on this problem is known in Spain, it is clear that your contacts with Spanish politicians have been very few. To what is this attributable?

[Answer] That is true, though not entirely so. In 1976 and 1977 I received various Spanish politicians who asked to meet and consult with me on their country's democratic process. The only one I did not receive even though he asked me to do so on a number of occasions was Fraga Iribarne. Since then, perhaps as a result of hints from the Elysee, I have not gone back to receiving anyone. It is also true that last year I received some invitations to go to

Spain but I could not undertake the trip, first because of the automobile accident I was in and then because of preparing for the European elections; in any event, I have nearly 59 invitations to travel abroad to which I have not yet responded. The French--Chirac told us before we left--are poorly informed on Spain. I am open to any initiative and to any policy of cooperation in any sphere.

This seems to be the attitude Jacques Chirac will show when he receives Enrique Tierno Galvan, mayor of Madrid. From this meeting a trend toward mutual sympathy and friendship may develop between the two cities; then consideration will have to be given to inviting the mayor of Paris, a Frenchman among others, who still does not understand Spain very well.

8094  
CSO: 3110

## REVIEW OF 'SAONE 79' MILITARY MANEUVERS

Paris TERRE INFORMATION in French Nov 79 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Saone 79 : A Preliminary Review"]

[Text] Exercise "Saone 79" unfolded in Franche-Comte 1-7 October. With more than 18,000 men, 5,200 vehicles (including 900 armored), 120 helicopters, and 780 aerial sorties, it was the most important organized maneuver in France since 1945.

It attracted many visitors: the chief of state, accompanied by the minister of defense and the Army chief of staff; the defense committees of the Assembly and the Senate, as well as other parliamentarians; 80 representatives of the countries which signed the Helsinki accords; military observers from other countries; the three television networks; the foreign, national, and regional press, etc.

But for the I Army Corps, Saone 79 was above all a training exercise in a complete, realistic environment.

## Origins of Saone 79

The training standards fixed by the Army chief of staff for the I Corps envisage an exercise on open ground every two years for each armored division, and an annual exercise for each army corps component element.

To implement these standards, in 1978 the I Corps had organized four different exercises. Each exercise required its own separate staging, its own exercise command, a plastron [translation unknown], a safety-rescue-maintenance unit (PSR), etc.

It was to avoid this multiplication of exercise stagings and to diminish the aggregate high costs of each separate maneuver, that I Corps decided in 1979 to combine all open ground training exercises into one single maneuver: Saone 79, and to implement, thus, for the first time and on the scale of an annual program, the directives of the Army chief of staff.

## Participation and Array

Two-thirds of the I Corps were involved in Saone 79 and more than one-third participated actively:

- the army corps component elements (EOCA) except for the combined action regiments of nuclear and ground-to-ground artillery, the 6th and 7th Armored Divisions, and the support brigade, as players;

- a good part of the 10th Armored Division as plastron [translation unknown];

- elements of the 4th Armored Division composing the PSR unit: engineering, traffic control, health measures, etc.

The 57th R.I. (Infantry Regiment) took part in the anti-tank training, and other units outside I Corps--the 60th Infantry Regiment, the 1st R.H.P. (expansion unknown), 13th R.D.P. [expansion unknown], and the 6th R.A. (Artillery Regiment)--took similar advantage of the opportunity to complete their training.

In all, 51 regiments or formations of the Army participated fully or in part in Saone 79.

Additionally, FATAc [expansion unknown] engaged almost all its resources for the exercise, whose realism was thereby greatly enhanced.

The maneuver itself lasted five days, with a pursuit of the enemy, initial contact, and staking out with stop hit by the Army Corps Reconnaissance Group and offensive engagement of the two armored divisions, after bringing together the regiments of the Light Armored Cavalry.

The exercise called for crossing the Doubs and the Saone, and a relatively important logistics component, with set-up of:

- the "supply" network: actual provision of motor fuel for all the players, and supply of pallets of "ammunition";

- the "support services" network for the actual support of all units participating in the maneuver;

- the "medical" network with a collections section and the Army Corps medical company supplied with fictitious wounded from the participating units.

The days of Saturday and Sunday 6-7 October were devoted to public relations operations over the whole extent of the exercise zone.

## Assessment of the Exercise

It is still too soon to make a complete assessment of Saone 79, but the lessons learned are numerous and varied.

First of all, as a training exercise on open ground, Saone 79 clearly attained its objectives, in allowing the different participants to maneuver for five days over 9,600 sq km under excellent conditions.

But the main interest of this exercise lies in its having offered to the different branches the possibility of maneuvering simultaneously with all their resources, thus allowing them to experience more concretely the problems of cooperation and coordination.

Let us look, for example, at the corps of engineers, which was able to take full cognizance of the command problems posed by organizing a crossing zone on the scale of an army corps, engaging all the resources of two army corps regiments in conjunction with those of two armored divisions, planning and bringing about two successive crossings of breaches, and estimating certain delay factors such as those for the advance of the Gillois during a movement of the corps, for example, etc.

We can also cite ground-to-air artillery which, for the first time, was able to engage all its regiments, as reorganized in 1977 and equipped with new weapons, in an army corps maneuver.

And what an interesting (and realistic as well) maneuver for the service unit charged with organizing and controlling the movements of 5,200 vehicles.

Saone 79 also presented the opportunity for perfecting certain techniques: the collection system for the Army Corps Reconnaissance Group, operational procedure for ground-to-air artillery, and the technique of crossing over breaches with big 20-cubic-meter carriers and the engineers' Roland vehicles, etc.

Although it was a maneuver of unique importance, Saone 79 was paradoxically a very economical one:

--on the one hand, the merging of exercises effectively permitted the achievement of a savings of 15 to 20 percent compared with the aggregate cost of separately mounting them;

--on the other hand, damages resulting from the maneuver were very moderate, despite the scale of resources mobilized, thanks to the favorable weather conditions and to the solid quality of information



reaching both the populace and the players, which facilitated the work of the PSR.

Finally, like all exercises over open ground, Saone 79 was the occasion for contacts with the civilian population, and the reception accorded the units in the course of the maneuver, and in the 71 localities covered by the public relations operations on Saturday and Sunday 6-7 October, was extremely cordial. The units participating in these operations received more invitations to lunch and dine in the homes of residents than there were guests to send.

Saone 79 attracted many French and foreign visitors: it was the subject of several radio and television broadcasts and provoked more than 240 press articles.

But the main point is the interest it aroused in all the participants.

We may point out, in this connection, certain rather unexpected consequences: several soldiers called up into service in the October 78 call-up, whose service was to terminate at the end of the month of September, asked to be kept on for the duration of this maneuver to be able to participate in it.

For the Army's I Corps, Saone 79 has thus been a success, and the model of one major maneuver on open ground, allowing all the participants to benefit from a realistic and complete environment, has passed definitively from the realm of aspiration to that of fruitful reality.

9516

CSO: 3100

## 114TH INFANTRY DIVISION CALLED UP

Paris TERRE INFORMATION in French Nov 79 p 1

[Article: "Call-up of the 114th Infantry Division"]

[Text] Created in 1978, the 114th Infantry Division (D.I.), derived from the 14th Infantry Division, was called into active duty from 22-28 September 1979.

The newness of this unit and the brevity of the call-up required minute and effective preparation for operations.

To enable it to function with all resources combined and to avoid the long travel delays connected with road transport, it was decided initially to muster the division at Canjuers and to send it there by air.

Starting from there, preparations included:

At the regional level:

- a directive from the regional commander allocating responsibilities;
- the satisfaction of aggregate logistical needs;
- planning of air transport in conjunction with the Air Force and Navy (creation of an office of transport movement);
- organizing the arrival and stay of the authorities and the units.

At the level of the 14th Infantry Division, detailed preparation for Exercise Chamois (code name for the call-up) by:

- the commanding general of the 14th Infantry Division;
- his general staff;
- his corps leaders, aided by the staff of the 114th D.I.

The combination of the operations of each allowed for the timely ordering of:

- posting of personnel, taking account at the same time of qualifications, location, and previous inclusion in its formative regiments (75 percent of the total);

- the putting in place of materiel (finished at J-30) [expansion unknown];

- instruction of personnel through repeated short sessions facilitating contact with all the officers and a large part of the non-commissioned officers and specialists, and the bringing along of the command teams during a PC/TRS [expansion unknown] exercise;

- informing the reservists, by personalized letter addressed to all participants.

A perfect training success was going to reward this superb preparation.

On the morning of 25 September, the men of the ranks arrived at their garrison; the staff had preceded them by 24 hours. At 1100 preparations were finished, and at 1400 air transport commenced, departing from Aulnat and Bron for Hyeres, and from Valence-Chabeuil for Canjuers\*. Coordinated by the transport movement office installed on the air-naval base at Hyeres, they put in operation eight Transalls, 20 Pumas and three Superfrelons. Ground transport was secured by some fifty autos, and was to have allowed all resources in the hands of the designated division commander to be brought together by midnight of the same day. By itself, the company of engineers had rejoined the division by road. The 1st Light Cavalry Regiment, a "training" regiment, formed from the Training Center for Armored Weapons and Cavalry at Carpiagne and from the Center for Staff Development and Marksmanship Instruction at Canjuers, was already in place.

The day of 26 September was devoted to decentralized training of the units. The Army chief of staff was eager, on this occasion, to talk in the field with the reservists and to address the corps leaders. The following night the regiments left for the division maneuver, which was to conclude the following day with the taking of the village of Broves, over the opposition of the 2d Foreign Parachute Regiment and the 159th Alpine Infantry Regiment. The 114th D.I. had at its command, for the assault, the support of the 1st Naval Artillery Regiment (380 charges of 155's) and numerous support-fire missions by Navy Etenards and Air Force F-1 Mirages.

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\* 292d Infantry Regiment of Clermont-Ferrand, out of Aulnat.  
299th Infantry Regiment of Sathonay, out of Bron.  
275th Infantry Regiment of Valence, out of Chabeuil.

The return began in mid-afternoon of the same day, 27 September, as before by airplane and helicopter.

By evening of 28 September, all the reservists were home, their good humor never having flagged in the ranks.

It is probably too soon to draw all the lessons from this call-up which involved 3,215 personnel and 528 vehicles, and which ended up, in fact, as a genuine combined maneuver.

What is certain is that Exercise Chamois resulted in increased appreciation of the problems of the reserves and of our country's ability to achieve rapid readiness of large mobilized units.

The reserve staff showed further that they were capable of taking their place in the reserve component of the Army.

9516

CSO: 3100

## BRIEFS

**NEW 'FAMAS' RIFLE**--The delivery of the first 2,500 FAMAS rifles has begun. This event, anxiously awaited by the entire army, has just been marked symbolically by a ceremony on 6 November at Saint-Maixent, in the course of which General Lagarde, Army chief of staff, handed over to the National School for Active Non-Commissioned Officers the first samples of the new weapon. A second delivery ceremony, presided over by General Lacaze, inspector general of the infantry, will take place 3 December 1979 at the School for Infantry Instruction at Montpellier. Among the first beneficiaries, in addition to the two schools already cited, are the schools of Coequidan, the 11th Parachute Division, and the Training Regiment of the Foreign Legion. In 1980, more than 30,000 FAMAS will be delivered to the units. [Text] [Paris TERRE INFORMATION in French Nov 79 p 1] 9516

**YOUNGER SDECE STAFF**--The retirement, during the first quarter of 1980, of many high officers in the SDECE (Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Service) will result in a younger leadership heading the French intelligence services. It will also provide the government with the opportunity to exert more authority over the services. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 17 Dec 79 p 47]

CSO: 3100



## IRANIAN CRISIS CAUSES DILEMMAS

Athens EPIKAITRA in Greek 29 Nov 79 pp 40, 41, 42

/Text/ Everybody expected that immediately after Karamanlis' return from his Asian tour all domestic issues would come out fully into the open. But the critical stage of the international situation again pushed them to a secondary position, at least for one more week. Because the following week, with the Karamanlis "report" to the Chamber of Deputies on the economic situation on the occasion of the budget debate, the preliminary shots will be fired opening up the stage for the great clashes between government and opposition over national issues. For the moment, however, the American-Iranian crisis covers the horizon and causes dilemmas and problems for Greece's foreign policy.

The "Islamic explosion" which is escalating with unprecedented intensity throughout the world causes serious concern for our country and soon will bring about tangible problems. Special conditions and coincidences entangle our country in this crisis which assumes international as well as dangerous proportions. By all indications, the Greek authorities are fully aware of the impact the developments in the "Islamic movement" may have on Greece but they have little room for maneuver. This is because of a convergence of the most strange conditions.

1. Greece has excellent relations with many Moslem countries and the economic cooperation with them has reached decisive dimensions for our national economy...
2. Internationally we support the Arab question and we call for the immediate application of the UN resolutions and the withdrawal of the Israeli's from the occupied Arab territories. We did not recognise Israel. We support a Palestinian homeland, etc.
3. Several Moslem countries support the Cypriot cause and therefore they are valuable for this national question.

On the other hand:

a. The country which for centuries has questioned our right to exist as a nation, and which has continued her provocations and threats, undermining our economy and disturbing our peace of mind, is a Moslem country. In the past, it has seized our land and destroyed our cities and our people in the name of Islam.

b. Moslems were Turkey's basic allies in the "Attila" invasion and with their help they continue to occupy half of Cyprus. Even in the United Nations they support the Turks directly while the West supports them only by the method of abstention.

c. The Greek Orthodox Church is in the front line of the Christian world against the Moslems or it even exists within their camp and naturally will become one of the first targets of Islam should the crisis escalate...

d. If the crisis between the Westerners (Christians and non-Christians) and Islam should worsen, then the Western world will come under the domination of the hardliners who dislike us at the moment because we try to carry out our "many-dimensional" policy. Because we have been expanding our relations with the East, we do not accept humiliating solutions in the Aegean and we make no other concessions--which they [Turks-Moslems] consider easy--to restore the cohesion of NATO, etc.

End to Acrobatics

The problem will be affected by other factors:

1. How long will the Turkish acrobatics between East and West and now between West and Islam continue? The Turks have, of course, in their favor that they got rid of their pseudo-socialist Premier Ecevit and that Demirel who received a vote of confidence is considered to be staunchly pro-West.

2. Until now Demirel has avoided taking a position on the dispute between Islam and the Americans and, in fact, condemned indirectly the actions of Khomeini. It is unprecedented to have the staff of an embassy isolated and accused of spying. But what is [Demirel] going to do if matters get worse?

3. The Turkish government relies on the votes of fanatic Moslems in the National Assembly, such as Erbakan, and could be voted down at any moment. More importantly:

4. Demirel has an organized Moslem horde which already shows hostile intentions against the West with demonstrations and violent acts.

Those who know the Turks well say they are going to side with the powerful. The situation with regard to the Greek involvement in the Christian-Moslem crisis could worsen during today's Papal visit to Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios in Istanbul. Turkey's Moslem extremists threatened to act while

the Turkish government tried to maneuver and scare the Pope to make him cancel the visit, but he insisted. In the end the Turks promised to receive him as a head of state and threw a dragon net of protection around him.

If the Pope...

Should the Pope become the subject of jeering or cause tension, the Turkish hordes will no doubt turn again against the Patriarchate, choosing the weaker party according to their traditional cunning.

The Pope's insistence to visit the Patriarch brought to light once more the rumors which recently circulated in Athens concerning the mobilization of Christians throughout the world in the face of the looming Moslem threat. In the context of this mobilization church circles in Athens allegedly asked for the support of all Christians toward the Cypriots and for the protection of the Patriarchate against the Turkish pressures. In fact, the world press had carried a protest signed by Patriarch Dimitrios. Recently, the NEW YORK TIMES published reports about the persecution of all Christians in Turkey, who from 4,000,000 have been reduced to only 150,000. Reports were published about thousands of Christians in Turkey seeking asylum in the West. Prior to his visit to Istanbul, the Pope called for the unity of all Christians and the Patriarch agreed on the need for unity and underlined that he is ready to do all he can "with good will and without egotism..."

The Turkish press took an unfriendly stand toward the Pope and urged him to keep in mind that he is visiting Istanbul and not Constantinople and to view Agia Sofia as a museum, not as a church. The Pope on his way back will stop in Smyrna and then he will fly across the Aegean, asking that the Aegean air corridor be opened for him. The corridor was closed in 1974 at the time of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

At the beginning of the week the Iranian crisis had reached a dangerous point. Waldheim called for a meeting of the Security Council as a last step before a clash while reports for an American mobilization were being heard...

A rumor last week that the Americans had asked permission to use Greek bases in their effort to hit Iran caused the reaction of opposition party leaders.

Papandreou: "The government must tell the Americans in no uncertain terms that they cannot use their bases in Greece to intervene in the Middle East. There is no reason for Greece to become involved in a dispute between the United States and Iran or the Arab countries."

I. Pasmatoglou: "The effective solution of critical international problems

can be achieved only through internationally controlled mechanisms in the context of the United Nations and according to the principles of the Helsinki accords. Events once again come to show how necessary it is to strengthen decisively those mechanisms."

Following these statements, Foreign Minister G. Kallis stated that there was no request for the use of the Greek soil in any operation against Iran.

In NATO

The NATO Ministerial Commission is meeting next week in Brussels. It is expected to discuss the Greek question. Two reports were published in this regard.

a. KATHIMERINI reported that in view of the permanently pro-Turkish position of the Americans, Greece is moving in the direction of following on a permanent basis the French model in her relations with NATO. In other words, she will abandon the efforts to return to the NATO military organization and remain only in the political alliance.

a. TO VIMA reported that Washington instructed the American Embassy in Athens to ask the Greek government to show "understanding" and "realism" on the question of the increased aid to Turkey, abandon the demand for a balance of power in the Aegean as well as the narrow nationalistic spirit and adjust to the present conditions which require "a more open mind." The American Embassy categorically denied this report while a spokesman of the Greek government stated that "neither are there any pressures on the question of NATO nor is there a change in the Greek policy on this question."

Speaking on the NATO question, A. Papandreou stated that as soon as the matter is settled the Americans will ask for additional bases in Greece, and that they will press Greece to accept "Pershing" missiles.

At the same time, there were reports in Athens that the Americans are more concerned than ever before with the situation in Turkey.

a. The anti-Americanism is now expressed not only at the national but also at the religious level.

b. The breakdown, the terrorism, the chaos are continuing and no private entrepreneur--no bank, no factory--is prepared to discuss investments in Turkey.

c. If the Islamic movement flares up even more the weapons now given the Turks by the Americans will be turned against them exactly as happened in Iran. A report worth noting claims that Khomeini, appreciating Turkey's Moslem character, decided to give Turkey 77 modern "Phantoms" he does not need at the moment...



## Cyprus: One More Resolution

According to one report, UN Secretary General Waldheim was searching last week for a way to put the communal talks back on the track. The recent UN resolution generally restates the previous resolutions and once again gives the opportunity to count the friends and foes of the Cypriot people. Certain Moslem countries (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, etc.) sided with the Turks. The Americans voted in favor of Turkey in three controversial paragraphs of the resolution. The other Western countries again abstained. The Cypriots once again welcomed the resolution as a "positive" step. Denktash, for his part, again threatened to proclaim an independent state on the occupied territories.

Ankara proclaimed the UN resolution a "dead letter" which "not only fails to contribute to the solution of the Cypriot problem but instead leads to an impasse..."

Two other reports were significant with regard to Cyprus:

- a. The Turkish occupation forces held at the beginning of the week extensive war games near Nicosia.
- b. A great deal of activity, possibly related to the Iranian crisis, was evident on the British bases.

## Challenge for Elections

Let us now look into the domestic developments which were relegated to a secondary position as a result of the seriousness of the international situation.

The opposition opened a systematic attack against the government on the economic sector in conjunction with movements by working people. This sector is especially sensitive; it is said that the premier spoke very harshly last week to his economic ministers. The criticism voiced by Giannos Pasmazoglou was widely discussed not only because of its objectivity but also because the leader of the Democratic Socialism Party [KODISO] without criticizing the premier or the government literally "cut to pieces" the economic ministers. The Pasmazoglou positions were viewed in connection with reports that there is a possibility of inviting him to join the cabinet under "certain conditions" which not only refer to a change in methods but also to the removal from the cabinet of at least two ministers he [Pasmazoglou] considers incompetent...

Greek television accorded special treatment for the first time to the leader of the major opposition by covering his visit to Hungary. Immediately the rumors about a secret accord between Karamanlis and Papandreou were revived, and these rumors would have received greater currency had it not been for the public dispute on Monday and Tuesday between the two men:



At the celebration of "New Democracy's" fifth anniversary the premier spoke of the increasing strength of his party which "constitutes the only secure political reality in the country" and "the guarantee of political stability which is threatened by the ideological confusion and the fragmentation of the political forces." Karamanlis underlined especially that the "sloganeering of recent weeks about a convergence of the country's political forces has reached comic proportions. But power is not won by slogans but by accomplishments..."

Papandreou responded rather harshly to these comments by Karamanlis:

"The Karamanlis speech is a work of art, turning into achievements the dead ends to which he and the 'New Democracy' have led the country. But the people who suffer under the woes of inflation and economic stagnation, under the revival of the informal apparatus of oppression, the uncertainty about our national independence, and the willful designs of our allies, are not convinced."

Papandreou challenged Karamanlis to dissolve the parliament and call an election if he really believes that the "New Democracy" is getting stronger. To this challenge the government responded:

"The Panhellenic Socialist Movement /PASOK/ chairman returned to his beloved and pointless sloganeering. As in the past, Papandreou challenges from a safe distance because he knows the Chamber of Deputies was elected under the constitution for a 4-year term. He should be patient, very patient, for this and for the next 4-year period."

This sparring during "a calm period" presages the heightened fever during the forthcoming two great duels in the Chamber of Deputies in the next two weeks: the debate on the political situation which is expected for the week of 12-17 December and the debate on the budget which is projected for the following week.

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CSO:4908

## WEST GERMANY UNDERSTANDS THE NATO ISSUE

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 25 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by V. Mathiopoulos]

[Text] Bonn--A letter of thanks has been sent by Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis to German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, following the return of the former to Athens. According to information confirmed by TO VIMA, the content of this personal letter reflects the satisfaction of the Greek side with the exceptional understanding which the German premier displayed with respect to the positions taken by Greece, as explained to him by his Greek colleague during their meeting in Hamburg on 20 October.

Bonn now knows the arguments which went along with the refusal of Athens to accept the Haig proposals--including their second version--on the reentry of Greece into the military arm of the Atlantic Alliance. But following the summit meeting of Karamanlis and Schmidt, and in light of the NATO ministerial conference on 13 and 14 December in Brussels, Germany is now looking at this problem with the conviction:

1. That Athens has exhausted the possibilities of discussion on this issue, and it will not accept any expropriating of its rights at the final drawing of the boundaries of operational control in the Aegean. In the Verona meeting between Davos and Haig, the Greek side clearly defined, as is known, the preconditions under which it would agree to this reentry. Every technical detail and new arrangement with respect to what was being practiced up to August 1974 ought to be discussed only after it has first rejoined the military arm of NATO.

It is precisely this viewpoint which is provoking the opposition of Ankara. Because it conjures up a fear that Greece will then have a veto and will be able to postpone the discussion on any new arrangement. On the other hand, the Greek side is emphasizing that it does not recognize those arrangements in the Aegean area which Turkey alleges have developed in practice within the last 5 years.

2. That any allied effort from within NATO to exert pressure in the direction of the Greek side is futile. Because it will only help to delay its reentry, since in fact no Greek government would be able to regard the Haig proposals as acceptable. Moreover, Bonn foresees a new postponement of reentry to lie in the Rodgers proposal to the commander of the Greek armed forces, General Davos, that a bilateral Greek-Turkish understanding on the matter of this reentry should be ventured upon--a proposal which has been rejected.

3. The German government credits Greece not only with good faith concerning the entire complex of the NATO question, but also with having made a specific concession. That is, whereas up to the beginning of 1978 the Greek government was connecting its reentry with a removal of the causes which brought about the withdrawal of Greece from the military arm--namely, the resolving of the Cyprus question--since that time it has not stipulated this condition. And furthermore, the Greek demand for the creation of a "special relationship" has become more flexible. This no longer constitutes a precondition which is not subject to compromise.

4. Bonn has noted that Greece, in relying on allied promises, accepted without substantial opposition the lifting of the embargo which had been imposed by the American Congress on sending arms from the United States to Turkey. But the allied promises on returning the Greek section of Famagusta to the Greek Cypriots have not been fulfilled. On the contrary, Denktas has hardened his attitude on Cyprus.

5. Germany is beginning to believe that the present factual status quo which has developed in the Aegean, following the vacuum caused by the Greek withdrawal from the NATO arm, not only is upsetting to the alliance but also leaves exposed its south-eastern flank. But this does not bother the Americans very much. Because their own strategic needs in this area are automatically fulfilled. In any case, no nation is in a position to create problems for a superpower. The fleets of the two superpowers--both at sea and in the air--move freely everywhere in the Aegean area. If--this is now the German belief--Washington had been facing a problem in its own defensive sphere in the Aegean, it would have found the means for Greece's reentry into the military arm of NATO, under terms which would have been acceptable both to the Greek government and to the Greek public. Nobody here considers the assertion that the United States allegedly is not able to exert any pressure on Ankara to be an argument which bears up against common sense and the true facts of the situation.

6. Bonn is not going to stray from its policy of being a friendly presence and offering counsels, but at the same time refraining from taking any initiative and in any case from trying to influence one or other of the two sides. It is not going to exert any pressure either in the direction of Ankara or in the direction of Athens.

This attitude of non-interference was appreciated by the Greek premier, and it occasioned as a consequence the codification of this Greek satisfaction through the personal letter addressed to the German chancellor. Bonn knows the reasons why Athens has no cause to show any eagerness on the matter of its reentry. But it knows further that if there exists a small grain of a chance that Greece may rejoin the military arm of NATO as long as Karamanlis remains premier in Athens, this small probability will be reduced to nothing as soon as anyone else assumes the premiership of the Greek government. And it ascribes this eagerness to the side of the Atlantic Alliance. Since Washington remains at all times the backbone of the latter, it is from that direction--the more responsible German public figures are convinced--that an initiative ought to be expected. An initiative not of the Haig type, nor of modifications in the wording of its formal part. But of a substantive tenor. With the proviso of course that there is an evenly balanced treatment and a respect for the sovereign rights of both sides. But, at this moment at least, Bonn does not perceive the United States to be preparing any such initiative. And the issue of the reentry of Greece will be another unresolved problem during the winter conference of the foreign ministers of the 15 member countries of NATO in the middle of the coming month, at the headquarters of the alliance in Brussels.

12114

CSO: 4908

## MERCHANT MARINE MATTERS DISCUSSED WITH CHINA

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 28 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by Nicos Georgalakis]

[Text] From being a casual friend, China has now become a close one. Premier Kon. Karamanlis has sealed such a friendship during his recent visit to Peking. Among his achievements the agreement-framework which refers to merchant marine matters ranks most important. The Chinese will be using more Greek flagships for their transportation, will supply experienced seamen to our merchant marine, will procure ships from Greek shipyards and will establish a permanent maritime office in Piraeus.

The relevant negotiations started a long time ago through diplomatic channels and were continued with talks in Athens when a multi-membered Chinese delegation headed by China's foreign minister visited Athens. It was at that time that the Chinese expressed interest in a broad ship-building program in Greek shipyards. The matter was again discussed in Peking when Premier Karamanlis visited the city recently.

The time for signing the final agreement on maritime matters is fast approaching mainly because, as is known, China was linked 3 months ago with EEC. This fact removes all obstacles and allows Greece to undertake negotiations and reach agreements with China as an equal EEC member.

## Human Potential

It is a known fact in the world that the Greek Merchant Marine has a great shortage of low rank crews. It steadily holds first place in world tonnage with 5,000 ships of 50-million-ton capacity. For many years now--about 15--it has been asking other maritime markets for proper crew personnel. The Greeks, notwithstanding their maritime tradition, have not shown the expected interest in jobs on ships. They prefer to build careers on land, hence the large gap in freighter crews. With the approval of the appropriate ministry and the Panhellenic Seamen's Federation [PDN], the ship-owners began hiring young men from countries with surplus labor force.



Thus, the turn to Africa which supplied most of the seamen. But a seaman's job, even that of the deck hand, is full of difficulties and, besides, life at sea is not easy. Thus the aliens--most of them non-white--who work today on freighters are not as efficient as experienced seamen.

The situation improved somewhat when the shipowners sought crewmen in Bangladesh and India. The interested parties signed bilateral agreements which provide that graduates of schools for low rank crews have the right to work on Greek ships. But the number of crewmen hired from these countries was not sufficient to solve the problem. For this reason the Greek shipowners turned to the Chinese market for a similar bilateral agreement.

Union of Greek Shipowners [EEE] representative Notis Panagiotopoulos, who accompanied Premier Karamanlis on his recent trip to Peking, participated in the discussions which took place in that city on crew hiring matters. The reaction of the Chinese on this controversial question is favorable. Under the climate of friendship as well as under the [good] working conditions presently existing on ocean-going Greek ships, the government is willing to allow a large number of Chinese seamen--but not non-seamen--to be hired for work on such ships. Completion of such an agreement will solve this Greek problem and will at the same time ensure efficient work and calm life on Greek ocean-going ships since they will be manned with crews from disciplined people who are continually scoring achievements in all sectors of their country.

#### Orders for Ships

The program which the People's Republic of China has prepared for industrial development includes the merchant marine also. Its aim is to increase as soon as possible the tonnage of its merchant marine in order to better cope with the problems it faces in sea transportation. For this reason it has signed contracts with foreign shipyards "to build" on its account a considerable number of average capacity ships for dry cargo.

The Skaramangas shipyards whose fame has spread beyond the Greek borders have attracted Peking's attention which found real expression during the visit in Athens of the multi-membered Chinese delegation which was headed by the foreign minister. The delegation visited the Skaramangas installation and held talks with the shipyards' representatives for building 10 3D-14-type ships. St. Niarkhos, the major stockholder of the shipyards who had come to Athens from London, participated in these discussions. Since then the Peking interest in fulfilling the shipbuilding program has remained undiminished. Moreover, according to reports, the matter was the subject of discussion between Greek and Chinese experts who met recently in Peking. The Piraeus maritime circles gladly accepted the Chinese decision to establish such an office among them and will cooperate with it in the area of international transportation. No obstacles have appeared thus far for the establishment and operation of such an office. But neither of the

other two subjects, the building of the ships and the hiring of Chinese seamen, have detoured from their course. They travel along a normal course and it will not be long before they reach the point which will prove that the cooperation between the two countries is sincere and profitable.

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CSO:4908

## TURKS ABUSE GREEK MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS

Athens TA NEA in Greek 27 Nov 79 p 13

[Article by Georg. Koudis]

[Text] The Panhellenic Union of Merchant Marine Masters [PEPEN] gives in an announcement it issued details about the treatment [by the Turks] of the three masters--a fact confirmed by a subsequent announcement by the Merchant Marine Ministry [YEN]. In its announcement PEPEP "lodges a strong protest with every Greek authority and all international unions for the unprecedented behavior of the Turkish authorities." YEN confirms this with its own announcement and speaks about "the partial and cruel behavior."

## Turks Are Lying

The Turkish behavior is unacceptable for an additional--and extremely serious--reason: the freighter "Evryali" is not at all responsible for the collision with the Romanian tanker according to the PEPEP announcement and the YEN confirmation which was based on the conclusions of a report by Port Corps Captain P. Iykoudis. The captain had gone to Istanbul with a shipbuilding engineer attached to the Merchant Ships Inspectorate [ESP] and made an on-the-spot investigation with the Greek Consul General in Istanbul and the local authorities as well as with lawyers representing the shipowners and insurance companies of the two ships. The main points of the report were made public through yesterday's announcement and point out that the corresponding report of the Turkish experts "is totally false and based on inaccurate information."

The Turks have announced that the Greek ship was responsible for the collision and to support their claim they made the false statement that Evryali was damaged on the left "bow" of the prow. However, the Greek ship's left side of the prow is intact while the right has a crack.

## Romanian Captain

The two announcements are very detailed and they cite international rules and regulations to prove that the collision was the result of a number of violations by the Romanian captain:

1. He did not observe the existing port regulation (page 13) which provides that a loaded tanker must go through the Bosphorus only during daytime. (Editor's note: The [Romanian ship] "Indepededa" carried 90,000 tons of oil and the collision occurred at 0430 hours.)

2. The Romanian tanker had set out from a restricted anchorage and was sailing in a vertical line as it entered the straits. Such a procedure is forbidden by the International Regulations for Avoiding Collisions (page 9).

3. It ignored the frantic warnings of the Greek freighter.

The two announcements state that the Romanian captain made a right turn attempting to pass in front of the Greek ship's prow. The Greek captain, sensing the impending collision while the ships were still at a distance of about 1.5 miles apart, began to warn by wireless his Romanian counterpart while also giving whistle blasts as the regulations provide. At the same time, he gave orders [to the engine room] to "hold" and "go into reverse at full speed."

#### Inhuman Treatment

Astonishingly enough, there was no response on the part of the Romanian tanker which continued its right turn until finally it hit the right bow of Evryali's prow. The PEPEN announcement states that after their arrest "the two Greek masters were submitted to a preliminary inquiry and finally were placed in isolation where they were reviled and abused." The PEPEN announcement adds that the Turkish authorities had behaved in a similar way to the master of the [Greek] freighter "Soula K" who is still in prison without a trial following a ship accident a few days ago in a nearby area [in the Bosphorus].

"The Turks," concludes the announcement, "tried again to defame the Greek Merchant Marine as they have in many cases in the past and, among other things, to abuse the Greek masters."

According to the YEN announcement, the report of the Turkish authorities imputed 90 percent of the responsibility to the Greek master and 10 percent to the Romanian. The announcement adds: "All the premises of the Turkish experts' arguments are unfounded because it is claimed that the Greek ship did not follow a proper course and did not make the right maneuvers while (how gracious of it) it is recognized that it was imprudent on the part of the large Romanian tanker to attempt to go through the Bosphorus at night. It should be noted that the Greek arguments are based on 'technical and legal information.'"

The YEN announcement is accompanied by a Greek and a Turkish sketch.

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## STATUS ON NATURAL GAS SUPPLY REPORTED

Athens ELEUTHEROTYPIA in Greek 21 Nov 79 p 15

[Article by And. Zisimatos]

[Text] The oceanographic study for [laying] a pipe through which natural gas will be channeled from Ostrado, Italy to Kerkyra is about completed and will be submitted to the National Energy Council [ESR] in the next few days. The laying of the pipe at the bottom of the sea is planned for August 1980.

The study was assigned to the Italian semi-statal firm Snam Progetti in cooperation with the Offshore Italia Co. The results of the exploration by the oceanographic ship Kastor 0-2 are considered satisfactory and it is anticipated that the pipe will be laid in all probability in August 1980.

On the other hand, the supply of natural gas from the Soviet Union through neighboring Bulgaria appears to meet with problems because the diameter of the pipe passing through the Greek-Bulgarian border is relatively small and does not offer the possibility of channeling large quantities of natural gas to Greece. According to reports, the problem will be studied by representatives of the two countries during meetings which have already been arranged.

Our country has definitely decided on an extensive use of the natural gas as the relevant actions show. Toward this end negotiations will soon be initiated with Algeria for a long-term supply of natural gas. There is also information that a study is being made to double the annual capacity of the Africa-Italy pipe from 12 million to 24 million tons of gas.

The natural gas is a form of energy which burns cleanly, has high thermal efficiency and controllable flame, is competitive as far as prices and reserves are concerned, can be stored and distributed easily and, most importantly, does not pollute the environment. The home, commercial and industrial sectors can use most profitably the advantages offered by natural gas.



The industrial branches which can profitably use natural gas are: glass-making, porcelain and ceramic products, cement manufacturing, chemical processing and some electricity-producing systems. The luxury of using natural gas for producing electricity is justified only when serious environmental problems exist as is the case, for instance, with the Athens Electric Power Station which is located in an urban area (Keratsini) where a serious environmental problem exists.

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CSO:4908

## GENDARMERIE PRIVATES' PAY SCALE

Athens TA NEA in Greek 30 Nov 79 p 17

[Text] The law "concerning financial promotions for officers of the Armed Forces and Security Forces," which was passed recently by the Chamber of Deputies, creates a significant "difference in pay"--it is stressed in a memorandum from gendarmery privates--"from one rank to the other for persons with the same years of service, the same qualifications, and so forth, which amounts to 6,000 drachmas, and this destroys all sense of a unified pay scale."

"Many things have been discussed up to now"--the memorandum adds--"and nothing has been decided on concerning the granting of a bonus, adequate or not, to the men of the public security forces who demonstrably work day and night and on holidays without any reward. They are the first on the scene in all emergencies (at earthquakes, floods, mass meetings, as reserve forces at sporting events, and so forth). Everybody knows this. But on the other hand, when employees of other services are used, even if only for an hour extra, they are normally paid for this. Our leadership and the appropriate ministry ought to have taken steps long ago to induce the financial authorities to resolve this issue."

"There are very many married privates who are receiving a pay of 12,000-14,000 drachmas and who are paying 6,000-7,000 drachmas a month for their rent alone. We ask people to judge for themselves whether they should want to live and be seen as worthy of their mission. Sentiments of satisfaction expressed on lifeless paper are not sufficient in themselves."

"Many months ago," stresses the memorandum, "in a written order, the Gendarmery Headquarters announced to the privates that it was promoting the passage of a draft law by means of which the obsolete provisions of the Gendarmery Officer Insurance Fund are modified, and that from the date of effectiveness of this law, the non-recurring bonus would be calculated according to the base wage of the pay scale in each case, on the basis of the years of insurance coverage of the participant in the fund."

"But up to now, nothing has happened.

"For other occupations, the money is found for the meeting of their demands, even in a time of austerity"--concludes the memorandum of gendarmery privates of northern Greece--"but for the lower-ranking and invisible heroes of the gendarmery, this money does not exist.

"But we do believe that at last the authorities will understand this and will initiate the procedures for the settlement of our issues."

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CSO: 4908

## WOMEN GENDARMES REPORT ON THEIR NEW EXPERIENCES

Athens KYRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 2 Dec 79 p 8

[Article by P. Makris: "Will the Attitude Change?"]

[Text] "However startled the community was by our appearance in the public security forces, it has finally begun to get used to us, and already most people have become persuaded that the presence of women in the difficult and dangerous work of the police promotes rather than hinders the work of keeping the public order."

"The woman, as the fundamental unit of the family and of every community, ought sometimes to exert her beneficial influence in this sector as well. We are not only suitable for the kitchen and for taking care of the kids."

The above avowals were expressed for the first time in a group situation by the young policewomen who are very hesitantly appearing on the scene, now as traffic officers, now as law agents in police stations, and sometimes as representatives of branches of the security forces in the capital and the provinces.

There are already 514 young policewomen and one officer serving in the gendarmery. In the cities police, 208 policewomen and 3 women officers are now providing their services.

The draft of a law which was submitted recently to the Chamber of Deputies provides for an increase in such posts to 370 policewomen and 4 women officers for the women's section of the cities police, and to 1,200 women gendarmes and 6 women officers for the gendarmery.

It follows from these numerical data that the institution of women security forces has finally taken root--without this implying that there are no longer any difficulties or question marks about their employment.

## The Questions

Will the relatively recent appearance of policewomen in the public security forces be able to break down the traditional impenetrable barriers

between the agents of public order and the outwardly sovereign people? May the young Greek community--which welcomed with so much relief and good will the "manning" of the security forces by young, educated, and courteous policewomen--be permitted to hope that our people will realize, will be persuaded, that the agent of the law no longer views the citizen, as he did in the past, as deserving of uncivil treatment?

In their private conversations, policemen often say that they unjustly bear the stigma of an old legacy of opinion, according to which they have been thought of as oppressors of the life of the people. Is it true that this is unfair?

The KYRIAKATIKI PE, in the belief that from prehistoric times up to our own days, women have played a definitive role in social advancements--despite the deprivations of their rights--today is entering into an open dialog with five young policewomen, three from the gendarmery and two from the cities police.

The objective of this dialog is to prove that, however delayed it may have been, the innovation of admitting women into the police force not only helps to draw the people and the security forces closer together--in other words, to democratize their functioning--but also is a contribution to the further liberation of women and to the elevation of the cultural level of today's society

Participants in this dialog are:

Maria Konte, a woman gendarme in the Aliens' Department in Glyfada.

Evstathia Giannia, a policewoman in the Athens Subdirectorate of Traffic.

"S. F.," a woman gendarme in the Narcotics Prosecution Department.

Ioanna Kougioufa, a policewoman in the Athens Subdirectorate of Traffic.

Vasiliki Khristopoulou, a woman gendarme in the police station in Agioi Anargyroi, Attiki.

These five young policewomen spoke to us about:

- The contribution of women to the revitalization of the public security forces.
- The feelings of the Greek people toward them.
- The difficulties they have encountered in their difficult occupation.
- Their participation in elevating the cultural level in our society.



These five women come from diverse social strata of the provinces and the capital area. They are all lyceum graduates, with a broad social education, and each speaks two or three languages (French, English, and Italian).

#### Kindness

KYRIAKATIKI PE: How has our society greeted the innovation of the appearance of women in the public security forces?

I. Kougioufa: The public has received us with notable respect, appreciation, and kindness. Certainly we did not expect such a reception, nor to such a degree.

Of course, there have also been individuals who reacted negatively, perhaps because they could not adjust to the idea that tomorrow they would arrive at an intersection and would see a woman traffic officer there instead of a man, as they had been used to seeing up to now.

E. Giannia: I think that I am expressing the feelings of all my colleagues in saying that I would like to thank the public for the great confidence which it has shown in us, and to convey to it the promise that we will do our utmost to not disappoint it and to fully measure up to the warranted demands of the citizens.

#### And Reservations

M. Konte: The guardedness which was displayed initially about us could be attributed to the fact that many people had not been used to or found incomprehensible the sight of a woman in the capacity of a police officer, at least here in Greece.

V. Khristopoulou: The reserve about which my colleague spoke has begun very slowly to disappear, because everybody has come to realize that a woman, with her natural civility, with her spontaneous smile, can achieve the enforcement of the laws more effectively and can even make the imposition of penalties accepted without protest. Thus, gradually a spirit of mutual understanding has begun to prevail between the public and the policewomen--although by what I say I do not wish to disparage the role of my male colleagues, who are contributing their service to the whole of society in accepting extremely dangerous work.

S. P.: In the difficult sector of public security duties, one initially had the impression that the policewoman would be faced with an uncooperative attitude on the part of the public. However, the true state of affairs is otherwise. As time passes, the people are beginning to approach us with more friendliness. They unhesitatingly come to us to speak of their problems. I will give you a characteristic example concerning mothers. They come to us without hesitation to relate the

reasons and the causes for the disappearance of their children. You see, with our ability to empathize we are able to help them more. Another characteristic example of our ease of access to the public is shown by the case of young women who have taken the wrong road. For example, those who are met in the night life of the bars. They open up their hearts to us, believing that with us they can find a friend.

The same thing happens also with girls who have entered into reform schools. Many of them call us up frequently on the telephone. They tell us their problems, and we give them our best possible advice and help.

#### Women's Qualifications

KYRIAKITIKI PE: To what specifically has your presence in the security forces contributed, do you think?

M. Konte: Sometimes, in certain sectors, I think that a woman can contribute more and do better than a man. Where physical strength and stamina are required, the woman is slightly inferior. But she has patience, intuition, understanding, tact, discernment, and all those qualities which are of more help to her in achieving a better result than what a man can achieve in this so delicate and difficult occupation--or ministry, as I would call it.

Contributing to this is the fact that the policewomen have attained a high intellectual level. All of them are graduates of a lyceum and know foreign languages. The staffing of the security forces with as many more women as possible is creating conditions which enhance prospects of more success in their work.

E. Giannia: We chose police work from motives of serving the public with responsibility and civility. I cannot predict whether, given these factors, the level of conduct of the citizens and of our colleagues will rise. Nevertheless, we do believe that today a significant elevation has been achieved in the cultural level of both sides.

I believe that we, representing as we do new blood, could make a contribution in this direction, with our knowledge and our attitude.

KYRIAKATIKI PE: What more specific problems do you face as women in the performance of your duties?

I. Kougioufa: We policewomen of the traffic bureau are not facing serious problems. Above all, we too face the unavoidable troubles due to weather conditions. We are all sufferers from this phenomenon. In cold, heat, rain, snow, and wind, we are obligated to remain in the street intersection and establish a smooth and safe flow of traffic.

Another problem is the distrust of certain drivers, who often treat us as women whom they need not obey. This was certainly the case when we first appeared on the scene. They used to say: "They are women. Who needs to listen to them?" These people were very few. The broader public liked and still likes us, appreciates us, and treats us with civility and trust. Of course, the very few who prefer disobedience are going to end up at the public prosecutor's office.

It is not important whether a ticket is given to the violator by a man or a woman. What is important is that the law is the law.

In any case, it is a fact that for a large portion of our familiarity with police work we are indebted to our male colleagues, who patiently and obligingly helped us through their experience and knowledge. We have gone through the practical training with our colleagues, and at the present time we believe that we are ready to face any situation.

S. F.: In the security services, it is a fact that at first we women encountered a difficulty in communicating with the criminals. The men police officers helped us and guided us in overcoming this difficulty. It is a fact that our male colleagues have helped us decisively with their experience and their sagacity. We have found that our road has been paved somewhat in this sector.

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CSO: 4908

## SYROS FACED WITH WATER SHORTAGE

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by N. Khasapopoulos: "The Kyklades Are Thirsty"]

[Text] The functioning of the shipyards at Neorion, Syros has become a problem. Even though the representatives of the shipyard company have stated that the shipyards will fulfill all their obligations in full, both with regard to the refitting of auxiliary ships of the Soviet fleet and concerning the building or refitting of other ships, they nevertheless stressed that if the government does not immediately deal with the problem of adequately supplying the island with water--which is so necessary for the smooth functioning of the shipyards--their company will face serious problems which will possibly have an adverse repercussion on the national economy.

The obsolete sea-water desalinification plant (which was established in the year 1969), which was supplying not only the shipyards but the entire island with drinking water and other water, is no longer able to meet the needs of the island. Its machinery has broken down, and in any case--as sources in the Ministry of Industry have stated--this plant had been scheduled to operate only for 10 years. Its capacities for the preparation of drinking water have been reduced significantly, while at the same time the water requirements of the shipyards have increased. Thus, today the desalinification plant is providing Syros with only 1,000 cubic meters of water a day.

A makeshift solution to the problem was furnished by the navy. Specifically, the local authorities asked for the help of the navy in supplying the island with water. A water boat from the navy is now visiting Syros on a regular basis and is supplying it with 600 cubic meters of water. But at the same time, this water boat is also serving the other islands of the Kyklades, and generally speaking the use of such a boat has been regarded as inexpedient and costly--especially this year, with the increased prices for liquid fuels.

Water scarcity is an ongoing problem not only on the islands of the Kyklades, but also in the Dodekanisos. This summer, the water shortage was so great that the islanders were often forced to purchase water at 150 drachmas per cubic meter (Editor's note: In August, this reached 200 drachmas), with a consumption of 1,000 cubic meters daily.

At first, the government tried to deal with this problem by means of "stop-gap solutions." Specifically, it encouraged the municipalities and communities of the islands to investigate whether or not there existed underground water on their islands. Millions of drachmas were spent for drillings and explorations, but the result was discouraging. Thus, the efforts to supply the islands of the Kyklades from underground water have been abandoned, because it has been established that: Underground water does not exist on all the islands, and many springs which are used for supplying water have been showing large fluctuations in their output, depending on the amount of rainfall.

#### Proposals

In an effort to radically deal with the matter of the islands' water supplies, Deputy Minister of Industry Mikh. Protopapadakis has drawn up proposals which are expected to be debated this coming week by the governmental committee. On the basis of the proposals of the deputy minister of industry, it will be possible to produce drinking water in the Kyklades and the Dodekanisos at a cost of 50 drachmas per cubic meter, given a consumption of 1,000 cubic meters. This amount--as he states--can be decreased by half if the sources of energy which he proposes are utilized.

According to journalists' reports, in all likelihood these proposals will be accepted both by the appropriate minister of the interior and by the governmental committee, whereupon they will begin to be implemented beginning in February 1980.

#### Desalinification

As a permanent solution to the problem, the deputy minister discussed the desalinification of sea water by the method of distillation or by reverse osmosis techniques. Either diesel motors or electric energy from windmills (wind power) can be utilized as sources of energy. According to evaluations of experts, one windmill of the Kyklades type can generate a power of 15 kilowatts, which means a production of 30 cubic meters of water in a 24-hour period. As a third method, the thermal energy can be used from the exhaust gases of the diesel machinery of the local electric-power production stations of the DEI [Public Power Corporation]. It is calculated that one 10-megawatt plant can generate enough energy to produce 1,000-5,000 cubic meters of water every 24 hours by means of distillation. Finally, thermal energy from solar collectors can be used. More specifically in regard to the setting up of the desalinification unit, it must first be examined whether the



establishment of such a unit on each island is advantageous, or whether the use of a floating unit (water boat) is more economical, or whether it is preferable to transport the water from another island, which will thus have a larger (central) desalinification plant located on it.

It seems from the evaluations of the experts that the cost of implementing such a system will not be greater than the cost of the efforts which are being made today with so much difficulty and uncertainty to secure dependable quantities of underground water.

The deputy minister of industry stressed that "this issue is exceptionally urgent, because the problem of supplying water to the majority of these islands is becoming more and more acute as time goes on," and he went on to schedule conferences for the very rapid implementation of this program.

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CSO: 4908

## TROLLEY BUS LINES EXTENDED TO NEON FALIRON

Athens TA NEA in Greek 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Electric-Powered Buses of the Athens-Piraeus Area [ILPAP] Director General Andreiomenos said that the main ILPAP objective in the near future will be to replace with trolley buses all transportation means presently used in downtown Athens and Piraeus areas, to extend the Attiki-Kallithea Square line as far as Neon Faliron and to reactivate the Kolokyntous-Ippokratous line (which many years ago was using trams).

To achieve this objective ILPAP has figured that it will need 50 new trolley buses each year since the 288 it now operates are not sufficient for all lines. He added that the conditions are extremely favorable to put out of circulation all fuel-using buses now operating in center areas of the two cities and it would be inexcusable not to take advantage of these conditions as soon as possible.

"It is evident," said Andreiomenos, "that the trolley bus has more advantages compared to the bus. Even though its infrastructure is more expensive, its overall cost is lower due to the fact that its life is longer than that of the bus."

Explaining the ILPAP program he mentioned as an example the extension of the Attiki-Kallithea Square line as far as Neon Faliron, adding that it is not at all difficult to extend this line since it already goes as far as Kallithea and since, moreover, ILPAP has car barns in Piraeus. Such an arrangement will also serve the Piraeus center area which faces the problem of air pollutants to the same degree as Athens.

He pointed out that as concerns the reactivation of the Kolokyntous-Ippokratous line he is determined to exhaust every limit of "aggressive policy" in order to take advantage of the conditions favoring the use of the trolley bus.

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CSO: 4908

## PCI DRAFT BILL ON PENSION REFORM OUTLINED

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 30 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The draft bill presented by the PCI [Italian Communist Party] in Parliament yesterday on pension reform is divided into four parts: (1) a revamping of the pension system; (2) improvement in wages; (3) contributions and services for the self-employment; and (4) reorganization of the INPS [National Social Security Institute].

1. Revamping of Pension System

A. Immediate standardization of social security regulations for public and private employ-es who begin working on or after 1 July 1980. The bill calls for a continuance of the current norms for retired people and those enrolled in existing compensation plans and funds in anticipation of a transitory regime of long duration.

B. Retirement age: 60 years for men and 55 for women; this may be increased to 65 to reach the limit of 40 years of contribution. Exceptions are provided in the case of old-age pensions, disability pensions and pensions of workers employed in harmful or particularly exhausting work. The current age limit (70 years) for judges and university professors will remain in force for 10 years; the same applies to the age limits for members of the armed forces, federal police and nonfederal police.

C. Ceiling: the maximum limit of compensation for determining pensions is 18.6 million lire adjusted according to the prevailing monetary value. Sums in excess of that amount are not to be subject to withholding unless to the extent of 10 percent as a means of showing solidarity in the plight of less fortunate retirees.

D. Multiple earnings: elimination of the ban on the dual payment of old-age pension and compensation. In the case of a duplication between pension and income from nonsupervisory, self-employment-type and professional-type employment, the proposal is as follows: not to subject pensions to any withholding up to an amount equal to at least two pensions. Beyond

that limit, apply 50 percent of the withholding to the pension. However, the withholding must not exceed certain limits and must guarantee to maintain compensation equal to another minimum pension. Moreover, the PCI proposes a regulation on multiple earnings between several pensions and life annuity or between life annuity and remuneration in the case of members of parliament and regional councilors.

E. Supplementary funds: may be continued as is or new ones instituted; their regulations will be subjected to the control and approval of the Ministry of Treasury. The funds must not infringe directly or indirectly upon public finance or the employer. For tax purposes they are comparable to various forms of life insurance and therefore deducted from the calculation of the IRPEF.

F. Modify the regulations on the calculation of pensions: pensions increased to 80 percent of the wages if necessary to keep pace with inflation. After 40 years of working life, a worker enrolled in the INPS is, in practice, to receive 60 to 65 percent of the remuneration.

## 2. Improvement in Wages

A. Minimums: the current minimum pensions correspond to 27.75 percent of the average industrial wage. They must be increased to 33 percent of the average industrial wage.

B. Deviation from minimums: for the 1.5 million retirees who have worked more than 15 years but have a minimum pension, it is proposed that those pensions be made equal, either in percentage or in a fixed amount, to those received by retirees in an amount greater than the minimum

C. Quarterly arrangement for automatic pay increases for retirees.

## 3. Self-employed Persons

It is necessary to improve the earnings and initiate a change in the social security inadequacy.

A. Craftsmen: the current system (defined on a haphazard basis) places all craftsmen on the same level: the barber who works in a mountain community and the small businessman who has a few employees and a large turnover. We must change to a system based on the income reported by individual businesses for IRPEF purposes.

B. Farmers: an arrangement is proposed for various contributions to social security in accordance with the financial condition of the farm. On the basis of calculations (in view of the current situation of the Italian land-taxes), the owner's income should be the one taken into consideration. In addition to this a calculation should be made of the total days spent in the year by each active unit and a variable percentage

should be applied on the amount of the prevailing wage: lower for low income, higher for higher incomes.

#### 4. INPS Reform

The PCI draft bill reproduces almost verbatim a text recently agreed upon by the Presidency of the INPS and the Ministry of Labor. The proposal is based on the criteria of lucidness, efficiency and participation in the administration through a reorganization which would alter the internal structure, make the technical handling more adequate, bring about decentralization and rid the institution of excessive government controls.

Disabled civilians: In the discussion on the financial law, the PCI proposed an increase of 10,000 lire per month in addition to increases resulting from automatic cost-of-living increases. Moreover, a specific bill will be presented aimed at reorganizing this entire area.

Social pensions: Proposals relative to this area are not contained in the reform bill but are a part of a special draft bill already presented to Parliament; the contents of these proposals are included in the amendments which the PCI presented to the Senate in the discussion on the financial law. We summarize as follows: an increase of 15,000 lire per month as of 1 January 1980 for married retirees (that is, who live in a family situation in which there is other income); an increase of 40,000 lire for retirees more than 65 years of age who live alone.

Sources of financing: The assessment and standardized collection of withholding and control exercised in a cooperative manner by the IRS and the social security administration can make it possible to recover both withholding evasions and tax evasions. On the question of financing, the PCI is willing to discuss proposals already put forward by certain union and political groups. The PCI objective is not to increase the percentage incidence of the social security expenditure on the gross national income still further. The PCI is willing to discuss the need to implement these proposals in a gradual manner.

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CSO: 3104



## EDUCATION MINISTER REVERSES COEDUCATION EXPERIMENT

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 30 Nov 79 p 12

[Text] With a genuinely positive decision made this year in education, the first step had been taken to combine the high schools in Istanbul which boys and girls attended separately. In the first grades, only about 300 girls were registered at former boys' schools in Istanbul, though around 1,300 boys were registered at former girls' schools, and instruction began in the middle-level schools without the objectionable separation by sex.

However, immediately after the change of government, the first thing new National Education Minister Orhan Cemal Fersoy did was to issue a decision reinstating the separation of high schools for male and female students with a decision in the name of morality which in itself promotes immorality.

The routine objection against taking students out of one school and transferring them to another during the school year aside, courage must be found to argue whether this decision, taken in the name of honor, does, in fact, redeem honor.

People attend school together in primary school, come together again at the university, work together on the job, are together, are integrated everywhere in life. Does separating the sexes during their maturing years protect their honor, or is it an element to increase and promote sexual promiscuity, to prompt less positive behavior?

In order to make a decision on this, it is sufficient merely to watch the exits of the schools which girls and boys attend separately and the routes they take on the way home and then to make the same observation of the schools which girls and boys attend together.

At the middle-level schools in Anatolian cities, where society is much more conservative, instruction has always been coeducational, and boy-girl student relationships in these schools are much healthier. It is seen in the large cities also that not only is there a healthier boy-girl relationship in coeducational schools, but it also reflects more positively on all

student behavior and social relationships and that there are even fewer student incidents at these schools. Teachers stress that being together even has a very constructive effect in allowing maturing young people to define their own personalities more quickly, even ensuring the student's success.

Under the socio-economic conditions at the end of the 20th century in which men and women are thrown together in every area of life, male and female students are being separated from each other again by school walls by dint of a single word and an outmoded decision. Which is for the purpose of their better gaining the knowledge that they are separate sexes instead of the knowledge that they are all human beings in the same circumstances, so that when they are later thrown together by socio-economic exigencies and are unsuccessful in being together, at least according to those who made this decision, they will be a little less dishonorable.

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CSO: 4907

## COLUMNIST SCORES CLOSURE OF ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOLS

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 Nov 79 p 2

[Column by Burhan Felek: "Why Don't We Want to Learn Foreign Languages?"]

[Text] Other newspaper colleagues have written, and I, too, am obliged to write. The National Education Ministry of the Republic of Turkey has taken over the excellent, British-run boys' and girls' English school in Istanbul called the "High School." The English teachers have left, instruction at the school has stopped, and Turkey is deprived of an excellent seat of education through the action of our minister of national education.

For some reason, we do not like to learn foreign languages. I do not know how much difficulty our diplomatic delegations encounter on this score, but I have been told that because our athletic directors know no foreign languages, they have lost gold medals on a number of occasions by failing to understand the call to a competition.

Now I will tell you a few stories. One day, the Galatasaray High School Association asked me to give a lecture at the school. I was quite flattered. A lot of people think I went to Galatasaray. However, I attended Haskudar preparatory school and have worked on my own for 30 years to learn French. Therefore, I am grieved by the closing of a foreign-language school and greatly resent those who did this. Anyway, let us get on to the lecture at Galatasaray. I wanted to give the lecture at this school in French. Aside from the students, the director and one English teacher -- a Briton, there was no other teacher in the lecture hall. These distinguished persons must have thought there was nothing they could learn from a journalist lecturing at the school, so they did not condescend to attend my lecture. I grant their excellence, but indeed, it was not a praiseworthy act for the teachers of a great school like Galatasaray Academy. I began the lecture in French. Immediately, the director leaned forward and said, "Speak Turkish, some of the students cannot understand." I continued the lecture in Turkish.

Yet, when General De Gualle came to Istanbul, he gave a noteworthy lecture at Galatasaray Academy. It was about Baki, a famous poet of the time of Suleyman the Magnificent. I wonder who understood him. I still do not

know why and how this French general came to be interested in the poet Baki and have been unable to learn from anyone what he said on the subject at the Galatasaray lecture hall.

Europeans have always been patronizing toward us, especially during the sultanate period. But, whatever their intent, it has had its good side. And that is the four or five serious schools which offer instruction in foreign languages. Ninety percent of those who speak French in Turkey today studied at the Friars or the Sisters, and almost all who speak English attended the High School and Arnavutkoy American College. These persons have reached positions to be of real service to the country, thanks to their knowledge of these languages.

This being the case, one wonders by what right the esteemed Mr Necdet Ugur has taken over and evacuated the High School and prevented Turkish children from learning English there. Won't he please enlighten us? Necdet, sir, you have committed a very great sin; may Allah forgive you.

Yes, there has been a litany about it for a long time; these schools have weakened the national, religious and moral sensibility of our children. Can you show me one Turkish child who has changed his religion or betrayed Turkey by studying at these schools? Poor Tevfik Fikret, whose son attended no foreign school other than Haluk. As you know, this child became a Catholic priest.

We once made a trip to London when the much esteemed Zeki Kuneralp was our London ambassador. He showed me letters which had been written in French to Mosoros Pasha, who was the Ottoman Empire's London ambassador in the time of Ali Pasha. The Turkish Foreign Ministry's correspondence with its own ambassadors and officials at that time was conducted in French. I saw the letters that Ali Pasha wrote to our London ambassador, Mosoros Pasha. The writing is in beautiful hand-inscribed letters, each like a printed calling card. They were so perfect and the expression of such high quality that I was astounded. Where did Ali Pasha, the son of an herbalist at Bahcekapi, learn this excellent French?

Aha! At that time, the state employed a French teacher by the name of Monsieur Sardou to give French lessons, especially to clerks in the translation offices. The son or grandson of this person was later a minister in France. Now, in contrast to this effort in respect of teaching foreign languages at the time of Sultan Aziz: compare and justify the treatment of the English High School by the RPP -- that is, progressive -- National Education Minister of the Republic of Turkey, our dear friend Necdet Ugur.

If only this incident had come to light earlier and our dear friend Mr Necdet had found it possible to repair his error. We hope that his Justice Party successor will rectify this inexplicable business, perhaps reopening this school, but, if not, ensuring the continuation of instruction in the same form and quality but under Turkish administration. This would be a great service to the country's children.

NSP DEPUTY DEFENDS STUDENTS' USE OF SCARVES

Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 29 Nov 79 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Ankara Bureau -- Speech made by NSP [National Salvation Party] Erzurum National Deputy Korkut Ozal in the 27 November 1979 session of the National Assembly in connection with certain practices at the Ankara Technical Teachers' College for Women:

Chairman: Erzurum National Deputy Mr Korkut Ozal has requested to speak off the agenda in connection with certain practices at the Ankara Technical Teachers' College for Women.

Please proceed, Mr Ozal. You have 5 minutes.

Ozal: Mr Chairman and distinguished national deputies:

As the Islamic world celebrates such important days, female students who wish to cover their heads while attending classes at the Ankara Technical Teachers' College for Women are being pressured to go bare-headed and are being insulted and sent out of class by certain teachers. I have checked out and confirmed the reports appearing in the press on this matter.

People who believe and have mastered themselves to live in accordance with their beliefs should only be respected for the strength of their convictions. To force them into a practice which is forbidden and sinful according to their beliefs is not only outmoded, but is also inhuman. (NSP shouts of "Bravo" and applause) Such behavior is unconstitutional. It is in full violation of the declaration of human rights. We watch where and from whom those who engage in this behavior get this courage with as much attention and regret as the fact that such a perverted attitude still goes unpenalized.

This is one of the basic causes of the anarchy tyrannizing the entire country, that people have no respect for each other's beliefs and try to impose their ideas on each other by force. If the state and its institutions practice such disrespect for beliefs, it is only natural for the citizenry to be more extreme.



We ask that the government act with all speed and force on this and similar problems, and we also will present to the Assembly proposals for assembly investigation and hearings on this matter and will also demand of the Assembly that these pressures being put on believers be brought into the open and submitted to public opinion.

I submit my respects to the noble Assembly. (NSP and Justice Party applause)

Chairman: Thank you, Mr Ozal.

8349

CSO: 4907

## MINISTER STATES SECOND BOSPORUS BRIDGE WILL BE BUILT

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 11 Dec 79 pp 1,12

[Text] Ankara: Public Works Minister Selahattin Kilic has stated that a second Bosphorus Bridge will be built in Istanbul, as well as an underwater tubular passageway.

In a statement made to MILLIYET, Kilic noted that all the preparations had been completed during the period of the second Nationalist Front government for the construction of a second bridge over the Bosphorus in Istanbul, but that the project had been cancelled during the Ecevit administration due to charges that "the land where the supports of the bridge were to stand had been divided up and sold." He said that "These charges are all lies; now we are going to make that half-finished project a reality."

Kilic spoke as follows:

"We are going to build a second Bosphorus Bridge for Istanbul. The necessary studies with regard to this matter are currently underway. We are also going to construct a tubular passageway which will pass underneath the water. For feasibility studies of the project, we are going to use the 150,000-dollar credit obtained from the American AID fund. The sole person in Turkey able to carry out such a work was Ziya Cakmak. But he was removed from the General Directorate of Highways during the Ecevit administration. Now, this colleague of ours is continuing his studies on this matter. When the relevant plans are completely prepared, I will make a more extensive statement."

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**DATE FILMED**

22 Jan. 1980

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